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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Dollfuss's Chief Slayers Hang

President Hindenburg Is Ill

Pacific Strikers Resume Jobs

British Win Davis Tennis Cup

U. S. Will Deport Russian Reds

Tahiti Asks Skulls Unthumbed

¶ Austria convicts two Nazis, Otto Planetta and Franz Holzweber, of high treason and murdering Chancellor Dollfuss and they are immediately hanged. Planetta, former army sergeant, admits the shooting. Holzweber led the Nazi putsch, declaring he was assured President Miklas was sending Dr. Rintelen, pro-Nazi, to be Chancellor. At the hour of the sentence Frau Dollfuss, in Riccione, Italy, is brokenly telling her two young children their father has gone on a long, long journey—Of what possible good to anybody is "progress" by murder?

¶ Europe's eyes veer from Austria to Germany with announcement of what was regarded as a critical illness of President Paul von Hindenburg. For some weeks Germany's "Grand Old Man" has been in practical retirement at his estate at Neudeck. Elected President when his country became a republic, the war-time commander assured a questioning world by suppressing his own monarchist sympathies and abiding faithfully by the Weimar Constitution. When the republic was eclipsed by the Nazi regime he remained the balance wheel, trusted and beloved by all elements in Germany and respected by other nations. To few men has it come to fill such widely differing posts of high command. In one crisis after another he has been what Germany needed most—A leader whose honesty of purpose was accepted by all.

¶ Pacific coast ports witness return to work of 12,000 union longshoremen and union seamen, striking since May 9. Settlement of differences of wages, hours and control of hiring halls will be attempted through federal arbitration boards and collective bargaining. The strike, which settled nothing, cost eight lives, $200,000,000 money loss, continuous violence. The climax, San Francisco's general strike, inflicted untold misery on millions of unoffending people. General strikes always fail, yet union workers in several American cities now threaten general strikes—Do experience and suffering teach men nothing at all?

¶ Britain retains the Davis Cup, historic international tennis trophy. Fred Perry, English ace, defeats Frank X. Shields, American, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 15—13. The fourth desperate match, clinching the series with three victories, leaves both men exhausted after some of the greatest tennis Wimbledon ever saw. After seeming to lose everything, the American team rallies, defeats the Australians and all but wins the trophy—The British players deserve congratulations for withstanding a comeback like that.

¶ U. S. Department of Labor sends Walter W. Husband to Moscow to complete machinery for deporting undesirable Russian immigrants to their native land. For 14 years the privilege has been lost to the United States of sending home Russian anarchists, criminals, public charges and illegal residents. Although Washington recognized the Moscow Government eight months ago, deportation formalities have not been arranged. Fourteen Russians await deportation following the late San Francisco general strike—Russia-bound steamers may soon be reaping a sizable bit of business.

¶ Lithuania follows Latvia in presenting to Soviet Russia identic notes on the "Locarno of the East." They will join the mutual assistance pact, provided both Poland and Germany will do so. They disavow plans to encircle Germany or to create Russo-Polish friction. Russia's attitude is entreaty to both Poland and Germany. Moscow's chief organ, Pravda, urges a pact's necessity—"Adventurous elements with lighted torches are abroad in Europe."

¶ President Roosevelt sails through the Pacific toward Portland. He will personally inspect Bonneville Dam and power project in Oregon and the Grand Coulee project in Washington. Returning to the White House, the President will summon many industrial leaders to discuss gradual decentralization of industry by moving factories to the countryside. That factory worker-farmer idea goes ahead, although it didn't originate with the Brain Trust—It rolled into public consciousness in a Ford.

¶ Tahiti natives complain against what they allege is the 385th expedition of natural scientists to descend upon them in 15 years. Elderly islanders say they are weary of having their skulls measured, having samples of their hair plucked out, having their plantations dug up for relics and having diving machines spoil the fishing in their quiet lagoons. They ask to be allowed to answer once for all the big question of the expeditions—No, the Polynesians aren't Aryans and, please, they don't wish to be.

Defends Cup

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Frederick J. Perry

British Tennis Champion and Ace of Davis Cup Team

Britain Retains Davis Cup as Perry Defeats Shields

Austin Wins Over Wood to Complete Sweep in Singles

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 31—The moment of Great Britain's most successful year in international sport occurred at 4:55 o'clock here today, when Francis X. Shields, who had been battling Frederick J. Perry since 2:30, rushed in to make a desperate volley at the net. He missed the ball and fell headlong to the ground and with him went America's last hope of capturing the Davis cup, won from France by Great Britain 12 months ago.

Shields forced Perry to four sets before yielding, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 15—13. When "Bunny" Austin and Sidney Wood took the courts interest had fallen. The American, with nothing at stake, played even more indifferently than the Eiglishmen and lost the first two sets, 6—4, 6—0. Wood spruced up in the third set and won, 8—6. Austin again came forward in the fourth set and won, 6—3, to take the match.

I have seen many great battles on the historic center court, but never one so packed with drama in the closing stages of the Perry-Shields battle.

Perry, Britain's first Wimbledon champion in the last quarter of a century, was thoroughly expected to win; but Shields is not a man to concede anything to reputations and America's No. 1 fought his British rival every inch of the way to the thunderous plaudits of a highly appreciative crowd. Fans wanted to see Perry win, but certainly did not want to see Shields lose.

The invaders' bid to stave off defeat was a tennis epic and for sheer duration must be something like a record in Davis Cup matches. Once, there were three love games in succession after 9-all and from 4-all, games went against service to 8-all.

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Moscow Balks Meeting Plans Of World Reds?

Third International Called Without Consulting Soviet Leaders

Idea Not Relished

Russian Communists Don't Want to Endanger Peace With Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government, according to plausible but unconfirmed reports circulating here, has declined to underwrite the proposed World Congress of the Communist International. This body of revolutionary extremists, commonly known as the Third International or Comintern, has not assembled for several years. Its ultimate purpose being revolutionary and generally disturbing at the moment when the Soviet Government is adopting a more pacific tone, its meeting this year could scarcely be welcomed with enthusiasm by the Moscow authorities.

The Political Secretariat of the "Comintern," which is sometimes described as the "General Staff of the World Revolution," is said to be in financial difficulties, and the World Congress may therefore be indefinitely postponed.

According to information obtained from unofficial Russian sources, the Political Secretariat of the Comintern in Moscow approved proposals for the World Congress without first enlisting the support of the Soviet Government. The Secretariat apparently took such approval for granted and expected the Soviet Government to underwrite the expenses of the Congress, as it has done in the past.

But the Soviet Government, when asked for financial support, told the Comintern it must support its own Congress, according to the reports. The Secretariat lacks the necessary foreign currency to pay travel expenses of several hundred foreign delegates, and it is doubtful at present whether it can obtain money.

Evidence

The attitude of the Secretariat toward foreign correspondents lends color to this report. A few weeks ago a member of the Secretariat received the writer cordially and said the Congress would be held this year. Later, however, another member replied angrily to a request for information that "nothing will be given the press."

Well-informed Soviet citizens expressed surprise when the convocation of a World Congress of the Comintern was announced in the Soviet press. In view of increasingly friendly relations between the Soviet Union and other major powers, it had been believed that the Soviet Government did not desire at this time to emphasize the activities of this organization, whose avowed purpose is to bring about a "world revolution," and whose spokesmen may be depended upon to make undiplomatic reference to all "capitalist" countries.

Has Lost Prestige

Since the last Comintern World Congress in 1928, the organization has lost much of its prestige in Russia and elsewhere. The Soviet Government has become much more interested in its own industrial programs and in assuring peace by extending relations with other countries than in "world revolution." At this time especially, when the Soviet Government is seriously considering proposals to enter the League of Nations and is discussing mutual assistance treaties with France and other European countries, a World Congress of the Comintern would be certain to handicap rather than assist its program.

The Communist International had decided to hold a World Congress in Moscow this year. The Executive Committee had instructed Communist parties in all countries to select delegates who shall be ready to come to Moscow late this summer or early this autumn.

Nevertheless, world revolution with consequent triumph for the proletarian class is a cardinal principle of Communist philosophy. As the only Communist Government, Soviet Russia is bound to support groups in all countries which anticipate and prepare for such a revolution. Although circumstances have reduced the zeal of Communist leaders in Russia for active revolutionary agitation in other countries, they are nevertheless bound to support the Communist International, and to encourage struggling Communist parties in other countries which look to Soviet Russia for inspiration.

Law Tips Over Technocracy's Cradle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., July 31—The cradle of technocracy, the old municipal power house here, is dismantled and vacant today, a silent witness of a fickle world's progress to toy with fads and then toss them aside.

The cult of ergs, joules and energy dollars which its proponents held would, if practically applied, provide "the equivalent of $25,000 a year for every individual," has worked so impractically for its own supporters that the office and factory equipment of Mr. Howard Scott, chief technocrat, were sold at auction yesterday, to help satisfy rent arrears amounting to $2637.

Local secondhand dealers who attended the sale were apparently quite unimpressed by the technocrats and their theories, which made columns of first-page copy for newspapers a year and a half ago. They showed most interest in the prosaic office furnishings and factory equipment of the Duron Chemical Products Corporation, which Mr. Scott owned. A collection of dusty books, chiefly on technical subjects, was knocked down to a bidder for 50 cents.

Filing cabinets, chairs, desks, rusty machinery, a small stock of chemicals and three old automobiles brought $133 toward the municipality's rent claim. The town bailiff, who is also Police Chief Arthur Gilbert, acted as auctioneer.

Electric dollars were not accepted as legal currency at the sale.

New Jersey Joins Labor Pact

Rise and Fall in Agriculture

Tunnel Rumors Rouse Council

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Government

Welcome New Jersey

Wider swept the circle of interstate coöperation today, as New Jersey joined the Interstate Compacts Commission in its effort to bring about uniform labor standards.

New Jersey and Vermont, hitherto of the eastern states, have refused to join with Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Maine. Tall, stoic Senator Henry Parkman Jr., commission chairman, rejoiced at this development.

When the NRA goes out of existence, uniformity of labor and business standards among the states depends upon state coöperation and the growth of this commission seems to foreshadow what must follow when Washington is no longer the Maypole.

As this coöperatioin spreads southward, Senator Parkman expresses hope of reaching out and bringing in Delaware and Maryland. Already the basis for a uniform minimum wage law is laid. When federal props are withdrawn the states may be prepared to stand on their own feet.

State House

Score Is Even

New England, with its manufacturing, with its large-scale farmers, its truck gardeners, its dairymen, is a crazy quilt of improvement and recession as far as agriculture is concerned.

NRA and the AAA swing the small-lot farmer up and down in a choppy sea, Mr. Howard S. Russell, head of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau, told The Christian Science Monitor, in a special story today.

Glances at the crazy quilt reveal:

Farmers who have been lifted to their feet through millions of dollars in loans granted by Federal Farm banks.

Market gardeners whose operating costs have swept upward because of the NRA.

Dairy farmers who have reaped higher prices but found them offset by increased costs.

In these respects the federal agricultural policy has been successful in New England; Mr. Russell said:

It has virtually saved the dairy industry through fattened prices.

It has raised prices of staple products.

The debt load has been lightened through coöperation of creditors with federal agencies.

The NRA has brought small farmers into coöperatives, thereby accelerating this movement so embedded today in Sweden and Denmark.

In this respect the program has failed:

It has caught the small market farmer who is a large purchaser

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Treasury Opens Drive to Block Illicit Liquor

Chicago Chosen to Test Enforcement—Lower Taxes Opposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31—The Treasury Department today launched a sweeping drive against bootleggers and liquor smugglers.

The drive is divided into two distinct phases. First is a reorganization of the enforcement forces involving an increase of 500 in personnel, a redistricting of the country, and an experimental effort in the Chicago district to determine the possibility of complete destruction of the illicit traffic.

The second phase consists of rigid regulation of the legal trade and bottle manufacturers who cater to it in an effort to prevent now widespread counterfeiting of legal liquor. Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, last night signed these regulations which were made public about three weeks ago. These go into force tomorrow.

Lower Taxes Opposed

The Treasury's action is in defiance of the legal liquor trade and the federal alcohol control administration, both of which have been insisting that high taxes are the basic cause of the continuation of smuggling. The demand for lower liquor taxes has been loud and insistent and the contention general that bootlegging will only disappear when legal liquor is made cheap.

While the Treasury has been working out its plans, enforcement units have been tightening up on the bootleggers. Mr. Morgenthau reveals that liquor law violators are being sent to prison now at a higher rate than during the 15 months prior to repeal.

The present rate of federal imprisonment averages 313 monthly or 3656 for the year as compared to 178 monthly during the past fiscal year. The increase has been apparent during the past three months only during which time a real effort has been made to bring violators to prison.

Enforcement efforts suffered a severe decline during 1932 and 1933.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Long's Guardsmen Seize Poll Lists In New Orleans

Governor Decrees Partial Martial Law—Mayor Ridicules Move

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 31 (AP)—Senator Huey P. Long directed a preëlection attack on the city administration today, his national guardsmen holding the New Orleans registration office under partial martial law.

More than a score of guardsmen appeared at the City Hall Annex last night, battered in the door and took possession of the lists of names of qualified voters for the September congressional primary.

Gov. O. K. Allen, a Long supporter, issued a proclamation establishing partial martial law and explained that the action was taken to protect the registrar's office from "insult and intimidation."

Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, chief opponent of the Louisiana "Kingfish," sat in his City Hall office across the street at the time. He said:

"It is apparent that they want to scratch the names from the registration books under the protection of the militia. They already control the registration office here through state appointment of the local registrar."

The night raid—"It's just a tea party," said one of the militia men on guard at the door—came suddenly.

A detachment of militia, under Adjt.-Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, moved up to the building quietly. They forced an entrance and the soldiers swarmed throughout the large unlighted room.

The building lights were not turned on and the guardsmen moved about silently all night, some of

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Things Present

So serious has been the drought in some sections that economists have advised the depopulation of affected areas. Mr. Perrin devotes his "North . South . East . West" today to a discussion of this proposal. Editorial Page.

Sisley Huddleston writes on "Going Abroad" on the Home Forum Page. Readers who like to travel or who prefer to stay home will enjoy it alike.

An organization that helps the job-hunting child is described on the Progress in Education Page.

And Things to Come

Viscount Cecil leads the Weekly Magazine Section tomorrow with an article of timely importance, "Dictators and the League." Paul D. Hasbrouck, in "A Gospel of the Forests," proves that Roosevelt's great federal reforestation projects climax his 40 years of constant endeavor. Many readers will look forward to "Matter—Wandering Dwarf of Titanic Space," by Prof. William D. MacMillan.

Wednesday brings also the Women's Activities Page, another article in the "Improving Your Swimming Series," and a further adventure with Boston Common's illustrious Mr. Scroggins.

Shipping Peace Leads Way To Other Accords

Workers Idle for Months Returning to Jobs at All Pacific Ports

More Strikes Halted

Negotiators at Minneapolis Offer Proposal to Truck Drivers and Owners

By the Associated Press

Settlement of the dock workers' strike on the Pacific coast and prevention of walkouts in other sections give a brighter outlook to the American industrial situation.

At Kohler, Wis., four federal mediators joined efforts to terminate the strike at the Kohler Company plant, where disorders last week took two lives and injured 43 others.

The National Steel Labor Relations Board announced at Washington that agreements had been reached between workers and operators of plants of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, at Warren and Niles, Ohio, and that the mills would open today.

At Chicago, international union officers fought the threat of a spreading strike in the Union Stockyards, saying that such a walkout would "incite serious trouble." Members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America were reported "ready and anxious" to walk out in sympathy with the stock handlers, but their union opposed them.

A threatened strike of 75,000 workers on PWA projects in New York City was averted for two days yesterday, while 12,000 painters, seeking to enforce a code of union scale hours and wages, walked out in three of the city's five boroughs. Postponement of the threatened strike of workers on PWA projects came at the request of representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the federal and state authorities.

Omaha, Neb., went to work on the street cars once more today as union strikers returned, resuming service at 4 a. m.

Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, announced at New York last night he had called off the strike of longshoremen on the Great Lakes, which has been in progress for eight weeks.

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31—All up and down the Pacific Coast, wherever ships tie up to load and discharge cargo, men who for months have been idle were returning to work today.

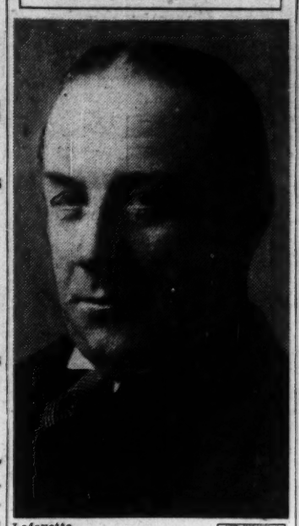
First of all, there were some 12,000 longshoremen, whose strike, which began on May 9, reached its conclusion at 8 a. m. Then there were masters, mates, pilots, marine engineers—all the licensed personnel without which no steamship may navigate. They had taken advantage of the stevedores' strike to press their grievances. They had been out on strike many weeks, but this morning their strike ended, and they were reporting for duty.

The unlicensed personnel alone were delaying a short time to set their affairs in order. They were balloting on the proposed resumption of work tomorrow morning, however, and it is confidently expected that seamen of all classes, marine firemen, oilers, water tenders, wipers, marine cooks, and stewards would be back at work in a matter of hours.

The seamen have objected violently to the hiring halls under which

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

Backs New Air Plans



Lafayette

Stanley Baldwin

Acting Prime Minister, Who Stresses Britain's Needs for More Air Armament

Germany Intends Big Air Increase, Baldwin Believes

Churchill Joins in Plea for Britain's New Aviation Program

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—The possibility of German rearmament in the air was emphasized in the House of Commons today by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Acting Prime Minister, in a strong plea for the British Government's program of air force expansion.

Following Mr. Baldwin's revelation of concern over the German plan, Mr. Winston Churchill, Conservative member, charged that Germany "in violation of the peace treaty has created a military air force now nearly two-thirds as strong as our home defense force." Mr. Churchill added that Germany is increasing her force.

Mr. Baldwin expressed the belief that Germany intends a big expansion of her air armaments if she obtains the right or "seizes the right to rearm."

"She has every argument in her favor, from her defenseless position in the air, to try and make herself secure," Mr. Baldwin said, adding that there is a "situation of potential gravity which it would be idle and foolish to ignore."

Sir Herbert Samuel, Liberal, asserted that the "present régime in Germany" is one which "involves danger to Europe," but chided Mr. Baldwin for failure to push disarmament further at Geneva.

Mr. Baldwin had told the House that "if we do not act we may find ourselves later on in terrible jeopardy."

While declaring that there is no immediate danger of war in Europe, Mr. Baldwin strongly urged the necessity of increasing Britain's defenses and pointed to activities in other parts of the world to support his argument.

"We have time to spare to put our defenses in order," he said. "There is no cause for panic of any kind. There is, so far as I see it, no risk in the immediate future of peace being broken. It may be that peace will not be broken."

The ultimate security of Europe may some day be found in collective security, Mr. Bildwin said, but "for myself, I am very nervous about accepting obligations if I have not the means in my hands to carry those obligations out."

Vienna Opens Drastic Drive Against Nazis

Conciliatory Methods of Dolfuss Held to Have Failed

Leaders of Putsch Hanged After Trial

Hitler Sympathizers Being Put Out of Army and Government Posts

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 31—The hanging today of two Austrian Nazis for their part in the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss, after conviction by a special court here, signalizes an obvious change in the Government's attitude toward the National Socialists, which all indications show is henceforth to be one of drastic suppression.

The two men executed were a former noncommissioned officer of the Austrian Army, Otto Planetta, and an electrical technician, Franz Holzweber.

The court consisted of a major, two colonels and one civilian. The trial lasted from 5 o'clock Monday afternoon until midnight and all of this morning.

The verdict was final and not subject to appeal nor was any request for pardon allowed.

According to the law by which this special court was created, execution was due to take place and did take place within three hours after the pronouncement of the verdict.

This capital sentence is the first that has been pronounced against any Austrian National Socialist, despite the Nazi "terrorist" activities in the last few months. The man Gerl, who was hanged the day before the Dollfuss assassination, was a Social Democrat.

Heavy Penalties

The new cabinet has shown that it intends to meet National Socialist violence with the direst punishments. All minor participants in the "putsch" are to be put in concentration camps, while those who took the more prominent part will be brought to trial. The property of all participants, whether guilty in lesser or greater degree, will be confiscated by the state.

A crusade against state officials sympathizing with National Socialists has been launched and many army dismissals without any indemnity are announced.

There are also extensive changes in the police department, including removal of a number of very high officials.

Many teachers in Styria and Carinthia have been dismissed.

The Dollfuss policy of conciliating the National Socialists, it is announced proved futile, so now severity will be tried. The success of this method is also, however, far from certain, because a large number of intelligent and distinguished people in Austria belong to the National Socialist movement or sympathize with it.

Nazi Sentiment

Despite the horror and indignation evoked by the assassination of Chancellor Dollfuss, it is remarked that in hundreds of villages and towns no black flags were raised except over official buildings. During all these dangerous days National Socialists' sympathizers have not refrained from openly expressing their views, and even predicting further acts of violence on a still larger scale.

Testimony both of Major Fey and other ministers confirms the statement of the former German Minister to Austria, Dr. K. Rieth, that he was in no sense a mediator between the rebels and the Austrian Government, but only responded to the call of Austrian ministers to come and take cognizance of an agreement that already had been concluded.

The court failed to bring to light who were really behind the attempted revolution and no direct connection was established between the "putsch" and Germany.

Wanted a Change

The two men on trial said they wanted only to effect a change of government and had no intention of harmig any one. Planetta who admitted the shooting of Dr. Dollfuss said he had done it in the confusion as the Chancellor was trying to escape. The court, however, was not convinced by this defense. It was also unmoved by the plea of counsel for the defense that the accused were moved only by idealism and in attempting to force a change of régime thought they were serving their country.

Last night the new cabinet was completed by appointing as Minister of Agriculture Herr Joseph Reith, an outstanding Clerical and one of the chief friends of Dr. Dollfuss. This establishes the equilibrium between the Clericals and the Heimwehr in the cabinet, making them four each.

The question of approving Herr Franz von Papen's appointment is still under consideration. All official pronouncements take it for granted that Herr von Papen will eventually come but Austria is trying to impose some conditions before accepting Chancellor Hitler's envoy.

The official attitude toward Germany is exceedingly hostile. Mobilizing of Italian troops in the Tyrol and the extremely sharp tone of Premier Mussolini's press have strengthened the Vienna Government in opposing Chancellor Hitler.

Carrots Typify Relief in California

Ingenious Resourcefulness of Jobless Lessens Burden on State and Federal Agencies—Steady Rise in Pay Rolls, Farm Prices and Bank Debits Shown—Opinion on Administration Measures Widely Varied

'The People' Analyze the New Deal

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR who is touring the country to record impressions he receives of reactions to and effects of the Government's vast and venturesome program.

LOS ANGELES, July 31—This story starts out with the carrot.

It is the symbol of California's plucky unemployed, the resourceful legions, stranded here because the climate was all too attractive, who are now keeping their heads above water by dint of the most ingenious and truly American expedients.

You may recall that yesterday's dispatch from Los Angeles also paid considerable attention to the self-help movement here. I hope you're not bored. But it seems to me that the courage and fertile genius with which men, in a way, have turned their backs on Washington and are determined to keep going—like a shipwrecked crew of Robinson Crusoes—are the most interesting things I have seen in California.

Later I want to tell you about the engrossing political situation, but if you'll be patient let's wait and hear San Francisco's side of that story, and paint the whole picture.

So back to the human drama of southern California. And back to the carrot.

In the headquarters of the self-help movement here I saw today a huge and well-designed plaster plaque. President Roosevelt was at the top, beneficently presiding over all. An artisan and an artist joined hands below—representing horny-handed labor and white-collar labor.

But, big as the shield itself, growing from its lowest tip and spreading its wispy fronds over the heads of the figures, was a huge carrot. It was a realistic vegetable, looking exactly what it was. Let one of the unemployed—he came from Kansas, and had expected to live the life of Utopia here—tell the story.

"Well, y'see," he said, "carrots will grow anywhere. They're the one thing we can git plenty of. Must say I'm gittin' kind o' tired of 'em now, but when you ain't got nuthin' else t'eat, they g' down right tasty. M' wife's mighty good at fixin' of 'em, too. She kin make a carrot taste like most anythin'. Carrots fixed like yaller yams is as tasty a dish as y'd ask for. We have 'em like p'taters, an' like punkin pie, an' creamed, an' boiled, an' stewed, an' goodness knows how. M' wife has even put some of 'em up, like preserves an' marmalade!"

And so, with ready wit, they've emblazoned carrots proudly on the shield of the self-helping unemployed!

My memory turned back to Germans I've known, who grew slightly green at the sight of a turnip—their great war-time staple. And I recalled how, at the age of 12, when food was scarce during the war, I won a prize for raising more carrots per plot than any boy in the State of Maine. Take it from me—and from the Californian unemployed—in a pinch you can do a lot worse than raise carrots!

The carrot-shield wasn't the only ornament in the offices of the coöperative headquarters. There were huge bunches of gladiolus around everywhere. They were surplus products, too, sent in by families of unemployed in gratitude for what the central office was doing for them.

The office itself, which came into being only after the movement was well under way, is directed from Washington, and its local head is a slender and keen young man whose accent was of the purest Eton, Rugby, or Winchester. To the farmers, it was somewhat more hale-fellow. He is Mr. Winslow Carlton. If you ever send a Western Union telegram, you'll see his father's

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Social Reforms Await President

Expert to Draft Big Tree Belt

Refrigeration at Lower Prices

Roosevelt Administration to Push Decentralization of Industries—Politics and Forestry Mixed in Considering Soil-Protection Project

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31—One of the most absorbing subjects of general interest in the capital—partly because so little detail is available about it—is the Administration's program of social legislation.

Today it eclipsed every other topic as it was learned that preliminary surveys are being speeded up so that reports may be ready for President Roosevelt as soon as he returns here from his vacation trip. Other evidences of haste in the preparation of material caused such surprise that rumors began to go around of a special session of Congress this September.

Certain it is that surveys of unemployed to provide the background for unemployment insurance and experiments in decentralization of industry are being pushed more rapidly than was expected. The transition from emergency to reform aspects of the New Deal is being speeded up. It is emphasized by the President's vacation. He left here expressing the belief that the recovery task had been, at least partially, completed. He will come back—if present weather vanes are right—ready to take the lead toward a new social order.

Other events of the day centered around the drought and the gigantic tree belt project and the TVA's efforts to bring down the cost of electricity and electric appliances.

* * *

Social Legislation: Recent hints dropped from high quarters indicate that Mr. Roosevelt has decentralization of industry much closer to his heart than had been supposed. The subsistence homestead projects are revealed as only laboratory experiments. Industrial leaders are to be summoned by the President in the near future for a conference on this side of the problem. The homesteads establish workers in country districts. The next job is to move small factory units out to them.

Meanwhile, the FERA has started a detailed survey of individuals on relief rolls to determine the capacity and willingness to work of the unemployed. A general study of employment agencies is also under way, with the probability that the whole system will be torn up and revised. Both these moves are seen as fundamental to the unemployment insurance feature of the social program which Mr. Roosevelt wants to get through at the earliest possible time as the most essential step in providing economic security for every citizen of the country.

* * *

Tree Expert: In planning its gigantic shelter belt of trees from Canada to Texas, the Government will have expert advice.

Dr. Raphael Zon, director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station, has been named to take charge of the technical phases of the project, according to announcement just made here. Dr. Zon will work in collaboration with Mr. Fred W. Morrell, recently appointed head of the administrative activities of the project.

It will be Dr. Zon's job to determine where various species of trees shall be planted along the shelter belt. He will also be responsible for the development of methods to be used in raising the nursery stock and in planting the trees.

"Windbreak planting in the plains," Dr. Zon points out, "is only one means of reducing wind erosion and creating more favorable climatic conditions. Stopping wind erosion by expanding the grassy areas, or stabilizing the soil by different methods of cropping must be part of the larger project." State conservation departments, state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the bureau of soils, biological survey, bureau of plant industry and the weather bureau will all be called on to coöperate, he says.

* * *

Politics and Trees: Reaction in political circles to the Administration's ambitious plan for the tree belt has been noticeably small. Many Republicans and Progressives have hesitated to criticise it because it might prevent drought conditions, while they have equally hesitated to approve it because of the manner in which it was ordained and the uncertainty as to whether it will be a success.

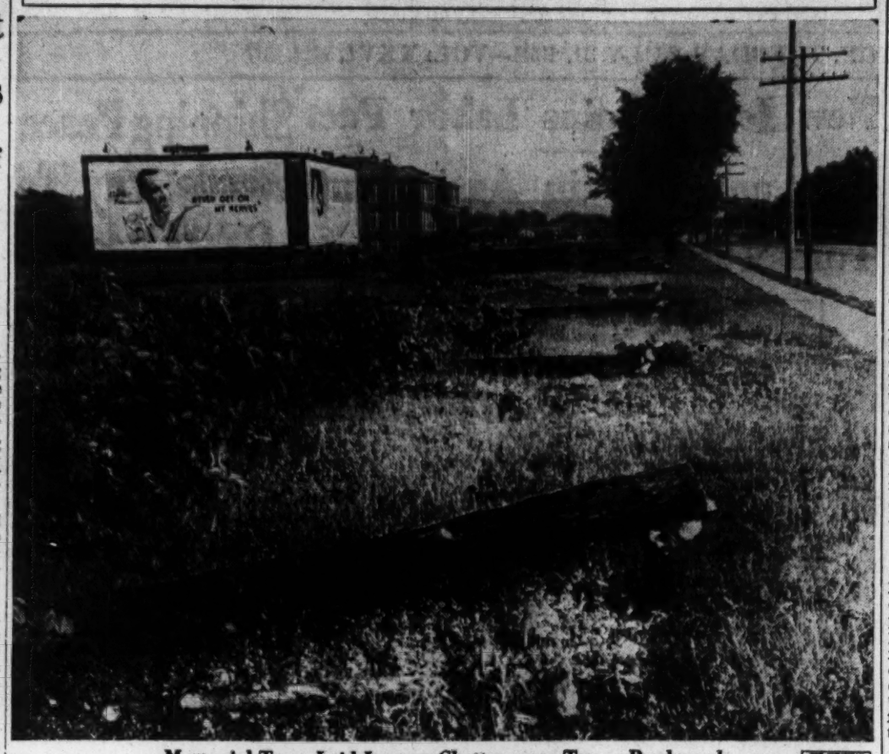
Therefore an indorsement by Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota assumed more significance than is normally attached to brief statements of administration projects. He admitted the Administration had "bitten off a big chunk" in attempting the $75,000,000 project, but added "It is a great step in preventing soil erosion and dust storms and undoubtedly will tend to hold moist ture."

That President Roosevelt has the power to order such a project and to pay for it appalls a good many conservatives who long for the old days when Congress kept the purse-strings. It may be a good project, they say, but they can't approve the manner in which it was started, having been launched by the President through authority granted him for other purposes.

To Test Sterilization Law

MCALESTER, Okla., July 31 (AP)—A test of the State's right to deprive habitual criminals of the power of parenthood headed today for the courts. Attorneys for George Winkler, 29, thrice convicted burglar, said they would appeal to the District Court from a ruling by the State Board of Affairs that all prisoners convicted of three felonies come under Oklahoma's new sterilization law. They indicated that the State Supreme Court will be asked for a ruling if the lower court upholds the board.

A Sacrifice to Private Greed



Memorial Trees Laid Low on Chattanooga, Tenn., Boulevard
Destruction of Stately Elms Which Shut Off View of Billboards Results in Such Wide Public Protest That Advertising Company Agrees to Replace Them

Monitor to View News 15 Minutes Earlier

BEGINNING Wednesday, Aug. 1, the regular evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at 5 p. m., eastern daylight time, instead of the former time of 5:15 p. m., over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on the short wave of 31.34 meters.

The regular midday radiocast of Monitor news will be heard as usual at 12 noon, eastern daylight time, over the same stations.

Speedy Divorce Granted Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall

MINDEN, Nev., July 31 (AP)—Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall, daughter of the President, obtained a divorce here yesterday from Mr. Curtis B. Dall, New York broker, on charges of extreme cruelty.

The divorce was granted speedily at a private hearing before Judge Clark J. Guild in the little courthouse where Mr. Elliott Roosevelt was divorced from Mrs. Elizabeth Donner Roosevelt last year. The custody of the two small children, "Sistie" and "Buzzie," and settlement of property rights, was determined in an agreement approved by the court. The terms of the agreement were not made public.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

'Ad' Company Agrees To Replace Felled Chattanooga Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Protests by the D. A. R., the Rotary, Kiwanis, Civitan and other organizations here have led to the removal of billboards for which memorial trees were cut down and a promise that full-sized trees will replace them in the fall. The destruction of the stately elms on Rossville Boulevard connecting Chattanooga and Oglethorpe, bearing bronze markers with the names of youths who fell in the World War, aroused the indignation of the entire city.

Packer Outdoor Advertising Company officials declined to discuss the removal of the offending signboards, which shut off views of a schoolhouse as well as brought about the tree destruction. However, residents of the neighborhood reported the signs were torn down and trucked away before dawn one morning.

The local manager of the company disclaimed responsibility for the cutting of the trees. He said he instructed workmen to "simply trim the trees."

Facing protests and threats of legal action, he offered apologies and agreed to replace the trees. Following a number of conferences, Chattanoogans agreed on the plan offered by the company providing full-sized trees be planted in the places of the ones destroyed. Expert nurserymen were called in and agreed that such trees could be transplanted successfully in the fall. Indignant Chattanoogans are awaiting the fall.

Brann Starts Action For 'Quoddy' Project

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 31 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann summoned a new five-man commission to meet with him today to investigate ways and means for the development of the proposed "Quoddy" tidewater electric power project at Eastport.

Notification was sent by the Governor to the commission members, Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College; Mr. E. S. French, president of the Maine Central and Boston & Maine Railroads; Mr. Harry B. Crawford, master of the State Grange; Mr. Wingate F. Cram, treasurer of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, and Mr. William N. Campbell, official of the Sanford mills.

A recent $49,000,000 loan application to build dams and generating plants, filed by Dexter P. Cooper, Inc., was turned down by the Public Work Administration, which said a suitable market for the power had not been shown.

Ambassador May

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31—M. Paul May, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, who passed on here yesterday, served his country in official positions for more than 39 years. Since 1917 he has represented Belgium first as Minister to China, succeeding Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, then as Minister to Sweden and Finland. In 1925 he became Ambassador to Brazil, and in 1931 presented his credentials to President Hoover as the American Ambassador.

A man with a likeable personality, M. May readily won his way into Washington circles, accomplishing much toward building up American confidence in his country. M. May comes from a family of diplomats extending back to his grandfather who was a volunteer in the Belgian revolution of 1830 which resulted in the independence of that country. M. May took an early interest in the affairs of Belgium, starting his career in 1895.

Utah's First Cabin Preserved

The first cabin built in Utah, in 1841, and later used as the State's first post office, is preserved on the Ogden Tabernacle grounds.

Officers Trail Men Fleeing From Prisons

Prison breaks involving 22 inmates in five states occupied the attention of authorities today.

Bloodhounds and a posse of 50 men, the Associated Press reports, hunted nine convicts who broke from the Harlem State Prison Farm in Texas yesterday. Three others who broke from the Huntsville State Penitentiary July 22 are still at large.

Four convicts who escaped from the Tucker Prison Farm in Arkansas yesterday, and who were believed to have used an automobile in their flight, are being sought.

Two convicts who escaped from the State Prison last Saturday, were captured today in Hackensack, N. J., and taken back to their cells.

Guards lifted a prisoner from the East River yesterday as he attempted a daylight escape from the Welfare Island prison in New York. Two others had previously succeeded in a dash for liberty and are being hunted.

A convict who fled the Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester yesterday was seriously wounded by officers in a taxicab chase after he had shot two policemen, one probably fatally.

High Prices Seen For Maine Hay Crop

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 31 (AP) Maine farmers were urged by Commissioner Frank P. Washburn of the State Agricultural Department yesterday to cut every bit of hay they can get from their fields in anticipation of a good price because of a shortage by drought.

The demand will come, he said, as it did a year ago, from southern New England during the coming winter.

The recent two days of steady rain "came in the nick of time," Mr. Washburn said, to keep other crops from drying up. The only crops which suffered to any great extent by lack of rain were hay and blueberries, he said, adding that such other crop losses as may have occurred will be more than made up by improved prices for those which survived.

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. . . THAT MEANS CRABMEAT AT ITS BEST . . . . .
Look for the "FC" Symbol (Floating Cannery Packed) on every can you buy. It is your guarantee of finer, fresher flavor.
JAPANESE CRABMEAT

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U. S. INSPECTED & PASSED
DOG and CAT FOOD
So good you can eat it yourself
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TIGER SAUCE
Know what a really good sauce can be - try a bottle Today from your grocer.
LARGE BOTTLE 4½d
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Everything sold at an Irwin Store is GUARANTEED to give satisfaction and to be absolutely pure
For over 70 years Irwins have adhered faithfully to a generous policy, which, today, makes their name a household word wherever quality and value are appreciated. Their famous guarantee specifies a complete refund of complete purchase money of any article should any fail to give complete satisfaction.
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Tomorrow May be Rain-Day
Carry a 'Kendella'-in Case!
And in case your present Umbrella should require pleasures to be damped, your Kendalls make it look like new. Recovered, Re-varnished, Renovated and Re-wired. Prices from 2/6.
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Lavender direct from England—the original, genuine Mitcham Lavender as distilled by Potter & Moore at Mitcham, Surrey, for nearly 200 years is now available in America and Canada in the many toilet and beauty specialities that have made this delightfully true fragrance famous the world over.

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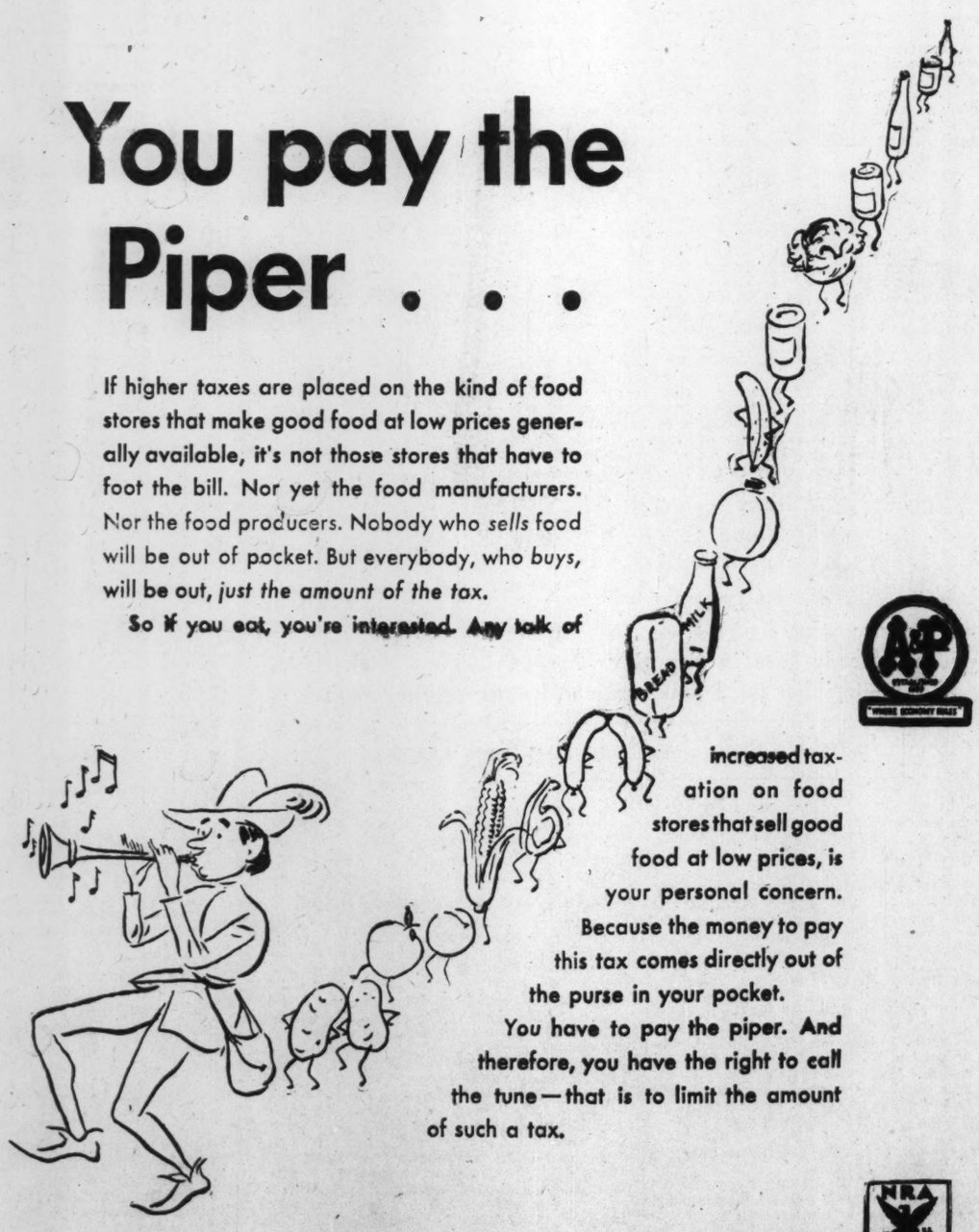
You pay the Piper . . .
If higher taxes are placed on the kind of food stores that make good food at low prices generally available, it's not those stores that have to foot the bill. Nor yet the food manufacturers. Nor the food producers. Nobody who *sells* food will be out of pocket. But everybody, who *buys*, will be out, *just the amount of the tax.*
So if you eat, you're interested. Any talk of increased taxation on food stores that sell good food at low prices, is your personal concern. Because the money to pay this tax comes directly out of the purse in your pocket. You have to pay the piper. And therefore, you have the right to call the tune—that is to limit the amount of such a tax.


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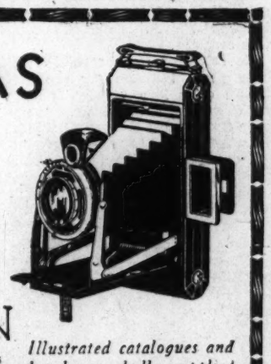
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THE famous "Desalter" Cream Maker produces rich, pure cream from salted or saltless butter. Made of highly polished aluminium, stainless steel and heavily chromium plated fittings. Remarkably simple to operate and very easy to clean.
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Visitors to Edinburgh Appreciate
Scott-Lyon's Rich Fruit Cakes
(Gold Medal Awards)
Sultana, Cherry, Cherrypine, Paradise, Dundee, Rice, Ginger, Plum, etc.
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LEA & PERRINS
uphold their reputation for quality in their
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F. H. W. long ago established a reputation for high quality footwear offered at direct-from-the-factory prices. Today F. H. W. shops are to be found in almost every town of importance. In them you will find footwear buying quicker, easier, and more economical.
F. H. W. boots and shoes are made in all modern styles and in all fittings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
Ladies' Shoes 6/11 to 21/- | Gentlemen's Shoes 10/11 to 25/- | Children's Shoes 1/11½ to 10/11
FREEMAN, HARDY & WILLIS LTD.
Footwear Manufacturers With Over 560 Shops

New Jersey Joins Labor Pact

Rise and Fall in Agriculture

Tunnel Rumors Rouse Council

(Continued from Page 1)

of commodities in the thrall of rising prices, caused by NRA rises in costs.

* * *

It Can Be Done

Because the maze of highways looping the country, because the traffic tangles of city streets, because impatience, recklessness and inexperience at the automobile wheel pile up a total of fatalities in a year equal to those of a good-sized war, the National Traffic Contest was started about five years ago.

The monthly report, covering the first five months of this year, and released today by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, reveals that fatal accidents do not have to occur. Five stars go to six Massachusetts cities for a clean record of no motor casualties in the first five months. The cities are: Salem, Beverly, Newburyport, Amesbury, Fairhaven and Swampscott. One star, for no fatalities in the month of May, goes to Chelsea, Fall River, Fitchburg, Gardner, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Newton, Springfield, Winchester and Woburn.

Boston maintained third position in its accident record, outdistanced only by New York and Milwaukee.

City Affairs

Let's Investigate

Rumors have woven an unsavory net around certain members of the Boston City Council. Irritated by the intangible webs of gossip, independent, outspoken Councilor Clement A. Norton today thundered for the scissors of an investigation to cut the net.

Cause of rumors: Alleged political corruption in connection with granting to the Eastern Massachusetts Railway special privileges in the operation of buses through the East Boston vehicular tunnel.

Mr. Norton, in mantle of indignation, today demanded that the United States Attorney, the District Attorney, Mr. William J. Foley, as well as various state boards, send representatives to a public meeting to be held Aug. 9.

Councilors Maurice Goldman, John E. Kerrigan and Henry Selvitella have introduced an order demanding that the permit, giving to the railway special privileges, be revoked.

Typical Nortons:

"Let's put on the pressure to uncover the facts in this case. . . . All of us are under a cloud of suspicion. Was there any money passed? . . . Is there a self-appointed cashier around City Hall?"

* * *

Teachers Feel Recovery

"As you were," is the order beginning to be sounded through Boston City Hall. Graduated pay cuts and hours of work are being restored while the Boston School Committee in night session has set the stage for a restoration of school-teachers' salaries to be effective Jan. 1, 1935.

The potential villain in the piece is the Massachusetts Legislature, which may forbid the necessary appropriation for salary restorations.

Needed would be $1,945,000 to finance restoration to about 4500 teachers. Nicks in teachers' checks began to appear April 21, 1933.

* * *

If It Pleases the Court

Dignitaries of the State today sat in judgment of 45 Greater Boston newsboys. No juvenile court this, but rather the hopeful spectacle of boys being judged for their good deeds.

Scene: The Burroughs Newsboy Foundation.

Judges: Justice Fred T. Field of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, Dr. Alfred E. Burton, deanemeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Mr. Maurice Tobin, chairman of the Boston School Committee; Judge Felix Forte, professor at the Boston University Law School; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University; and Mr. Roy Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank.

Defendants: 45 picked newsboys.

Penalty: Receipt by 10 of the boys of a scholarship to the college of their choice.

Basis of scholarship is as follows: 40 per cent for character, 30 per cent for need; 20 per cent for adaptability and 10 per cent for scholarship.

This is the sixth annual award to Boston newsboys. Sixty three boys have received scholarships since 1928. Only two recipients have dropped out of college, and they in order to give other members of the family a chance at the sheepskin.

Judges feel their batting average is high.

Liquor Control

The Rope Tightens

Additional slack has been taken up in the generous rope given to the liquor traffic in Massachusetts. The watchful Alcoholic Beverages Commission has warned all licensees to refuse drink to any young man or woman, under 21 years of age, whether he or she appears young or old.

Terse was the warning issued yesterday by the A. B. C. Eight months of legalized liquor has convinced the commission that the crime of selling liquor to youth is one that must stop now. Licenses have been given considerable rope, since the commission reasoned a new business presented new problems for time to adjust. Now the rope is tightened, the bit is felt.

Recovery

Cooling Heels

Construction labor, after cooling its heels so long in waiting for the building industry to revive, must wait a bit longer in the anteroom of the recovery program.

Mr. P. A. O'Connell, Massachusetts NRA administrator, back from Washington today, after a "confab" with the housing administrators, shook his head, told the applicants to be patient.

"No help wanted" until the middle of August is the word. Mr. O'Connell points out, staging of the housing act, if it is to hold millions of the now unemployed as planned, must be erected with care, time must be taken.

Newton

Pride Goeth Before a Rise

Newton was proud of its present tax rate of $24.80, because it was the lowest in the State; it was proud that its bustling Mayor Sinclair W. Weeks could shave it lower each year.

But came the winter of 1933-1934, which oldest citizens years hence will boast about; deepest snow necessitated increase of $100,000 in cost of snow removal. A higher tax rate looms. But snow fell in other places, too, and it is believed rises will be general, allowing Newton to retain its position among the lowest in rates.

Movies

Mr. Curley on the Acropolis

Mr. James M. Curley, suddenly turned Aristotelian, pleaded for "a golden mean" in the present clean-up campaign being waged against the movies.

In rotund accents at the Hotel Statler today, Mr. Curley asked for moderation, said he found movie conditions uniform on his 1400-mile political campaign, slapped the motion picture censors for falling down on job, warned that motion picture industry is too valuable to be strangled with over-rigid reins.

Politics

In the Lurch?

Senatorial-looking Senator David I. Walsh appears lukewarm toward the governorship prospects of military-looking Brig-Gen. Charles H. Cole, Democratic pre-primary convention candidate for Governor.

Too busy" has been the answer given by Senator Walsh to many requests to speak in behalf of candidates on the state ticket, notably General Cole. Real supporters of General Cole are worried, since stalwart advocacy of the Brigadier-General by the Senior Senator would be of incalculable value in averting the Curley threat.

Remembered also is the political gossip that General Cole, a reluctant political bridegroom, was virtually dragooned into service in order that Senator Walsh might have a strong American Legion man on the ticket, Senator Walsh being skittish about his standing with the Legion. State House observers today wondered if the General had been made the "sacrificial goat" or if the whole of the Massachusetts Democratic ticket had been laid upon the altar.

Weather

"On Little Cat's Feet"

Impenetrable fog last night rolled up, blotted out seashore cottages, filled Boston Harbor today, held up out-going vessels, set off the throaty foghorns. Fog leaped upon a rowboat, containing three boys, and wrapped the craft in its folds, which were pierced by rescuers. Commuters this morning stared into banks of fog plump against their windshields and were late to work.

Town Has High Altitude

Highlands, N. C., 3800 feet above sea level, is said to have the highest altitude of any incorporated town east of the Rocky Mountains.

New Deal Business Is Picking Up

A. P.

White House Executive Offices Being Remodeled

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31—While President Roosevelt plows the seas on his vacation, workmen are busy extending his offices at a cost to the taxpayers of $303,087. The contract was awarded July 27 to a Chicago firm. At top is shown a model of the offices as they will look on completion, the low flat section being the additions. Below—Workmen starting the project. The original building was constructed during the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt. The new space will supplant a clothes-drying yard. Where Mr. Roosevelt's clean shirts will dry from now on is a problem—but it wasn't so in the early days of the White House. Abigail Adams is said to have used the East Room for laundry purposes.

Germans Concerned For Their President

BERLIN, July 31 (AP)—Germany waited today for news of the venerable President von Hindenburg, from Neudeck, where the aged leader lies seriously ill.

The news of the serious turn in hiss illness came unexpectedly to most Germans. Cause for concern was reported Sunday, but on Monday he recovered sufficiently to take his daily outing and to receive a state official and obtain eagerly awaited reports on the Austrian situation.

When Chancellor Hitler was informed today of the condition of President von Hindenburg he immediately prepared to return to Berlin.

ERA Coöperative Ready to Fish For Selves and Needy

Maine Coast Fisheries to Freeze, Fillet, and Can Catch of Members

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 31 (AP)—A fleet of small boats, manned by members of a coöperative formed by the ERA, to enable fishermen to earn at least $16 a week, will put to sea this week with hand lines and nets to catch fish for needy families of Maine and other states.

Trucks will run along the coast Friday to collect the first catch and take it to Portland where packing and storage facilities have been leased.

Eventually fish-collecting depots will be established at Boothbay Harbor, New Harbor, Winter Harbor, Port Clyde, Rockland, Stonington, Corea, Jonesport, Eastport and Cutler, Mr. Rufus H. Stone, assistant ERA administrator, said today. The first iced fish will be ready for distribution Aug. 15, and frozen fillets in one pound branded cartons, and canned fish will be ready about Nov. 1, he said.

He said he expected the coöperative, incorporated as the Maine Coast Fisheries, with capital stock of $30,000, would have a membership of between 3000 and 4000 fishermen and would buy between 1200 and 2000 pounds of fish each week from members who are family heads, "in an effort to bring the family income to a level of at least $16 a week net, specified by the fishermen's code."

Members are to be admitted on a basis of individual need, each purchasing one $10 share with cash or fish.

Gov. Louis J. Brann said a survey by government experts revealed "that unless the Maine fisherman had some means of obtaining a better price for his fish, his days were numbered."

"In many instances," he said, "we have learned of fishermen selling their haul at less than the cost of taking it, and many times it has been impossible to sell the catch at all because of a glutted market.

"To relieve this condition we formed the Maine Coast Fisheries, Inc., under ERA funds. It is our purpose to buy as much fish as possible for relief purposes, paying an average basic rate of probably not less than 2 cents per pound, and more when possible. These fish will be filleted, frozen, packed and sold to the Federal Government for other commodities or for cash. They will be distributed as relief food."

Men Take Up Flower Gardening Once Thought Woman's Hobby

Vocations Give No Indication of Interest in Flowers, President of Clubs Tells Convention at Chicago, But Many Types Found Active Members

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 31—With some 400 men in different parts of the United States organized in garden clubs, the masculine effort to save the garden club movement from becoming a feminine monopoly appears to be prospering.

Representatives of these clubs met here yesterday in the annual convention of the Men's Garden Clubs of America.

You never can tell by a man's vocation whether he is going to be a flower hobbyist or not, for, according to Mr. Don White, president of the organization, many types of men are becoming interested. In one town a barber specializes in roses, a mail carrier cultivates wild flowers, and a lawyer turns most of his attention after "brief" hours to dahlias. Inducing a certain hue into a pansy petal, or seeing how much of a "whopper" can be grown on a dydrangea plant are some of the special aims of members.

In one town each member took home zinnia seeds from the same club supply, planted them according to his own ideas, kept secret his pet methods of cultivation and is now awaiting the August day when he will come proudly to the club meeting bringing the best specimen he has raised for the club contest.

A harness maker in Aurora, Ill., gets out in his garden behind his modest little white bungalow early in the mornings to tend his choice collection of water lilies in a pool he has recently built, according to Mr. W. B. Lathrop, secretary of the national organization. To lengthen his day after saddle making and such, the harness maker has hoisted a big electric light over his backyard garden, where he tills and waters until midnight.

"It used to be thought that flower gardening was a woman's activity about the house," said Mr. White, who builds bridges and skyscrapers in his daily job, "but now more men are taking it up. It may be because the great horticulturists and botanists have been men, or perhaps the increased number of garden shows, with their educational exhibits, have developed the interest."

The garden club men were so impressed with the flourishing way in which the horticultural gardens at the fair had withstood both drought and heat this summer that they urged that the entire Northerly Island be developed into a horticultural park for residents and visitors in Chicago. The special position of the gardens along the lake front, where moisture reaches them easily, was declared to be one reason why they should be made permanent.

AT HOME by the SEA

Families tell us they feel right at home the moment they arrive at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall. It's the friendly atmosphere, they say, the constant interest we take in them. Sport for the active members. Rest and repose for those who enjoy quiet. Fine food. A sparkling beach at our door. American and European Plans. Christian Science church in our block.

Chalfonte-Haddon Hall
ATLANTIC CITY

"CALL ME A CRANK IF YOU WANT TO—
I'm taking No Chances on OIL!"

Mobiloil Leads because Quality Pays for Itself

THE BEST PROTECTION your car can have is good oil in the crankcase—the best you can buy.

And that's particularly true if it happens to be one of these modern engines that operate at higher speeds—and higher temperatures. For precision engineering means tighter, closer fitting parts. It takes a finer, tougher, *higher-quality* oil to protect them.

Right there is the real reason why Mobiloil quality pays for itself. For this oil is *made* to take more punishment—it never breaks down or thins out dangerously under extreme heat.

If you avoided just one repair job in a year's time by using Mobiloil—you'd figure the change worth while, wouldn't you? That's the kind of protection the world's largest-selling motor oil gives you. Try this quality oil. You'll find a dealer nearby showing the Mobiloil sign.

FILPRUF PROTECTS YOU. Mobiloil is the only oil sold in the bottle with the lock top shown above. You get the highest quality—guarded by lock and key all the way from the refinery to you. There is no extra charge for this protection. Look for the Filpruf Bottle when you buy.

Mobiloil SOCONY SOCONY-VACUUM AT SOCONY STATIONS AND GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Chandler & Co
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Silk Coats

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Usually 5.95

These coats are not only excellent values, but unusually smart and practical. They're ideal for town wear, perfect for cool Summer evenings! Tuck one in your bag as an extra coat for your vacation! Sizes for Women and Misses—Street Floor.

How New Tire *SENSATION* smashes *DEPRESSION BARRIERS!*

Tremendous welcome of new "G-3"—marvel tire that gives 43% more non-skid mileage—keeps Goodyear factories and dealers on jump!

A 1934 success story that shows how the American people will buy when you build what they want

Warning!

Look at the NON-SKID in the *center* of this tread—the spot that counts, because that's where the tread contacts the ground. When it comes to *safety*, insurance figures show that 5½ times as many accidents are due to *skidding* as to blowouts and punctures combined. Remember this when others try to duplicate what the "G-3" gives you: *You must have "NON-SKID" before any tire can give you "NON-SKID MILEAGE"* and safety—and you must have Goodyear Supertwist beneath this type of tread to make it a real success.

LANK and angular he stood there—one of the nation's greatest research engineers. Conviction shone in his eyes as he spoke these words:

he non-skid stayed on these "G-3's" longer than any tire I ever used. H. S. H., Myers, Fla.

I have received 50% more non-skid from these "G-3's" than I ever got before. H. T. H., Adena, O.

These tires have run 21,000 miles . . . the non-skid still appears on the tread. R. H., Orlando, Fla.

. . . these "G-3" tires have delivered the best non-skid mileage that I have ever obtained. E. M. W., Hartford, Conn.

To date I have received more than double the mileage . . . and the diamond tread is still showing. A. G. R., Clarksburg, W. Va.

After 15,000 miles of hard use, much of it at high speed, these "G-3" tires have plenty of tread left. S.O.S., Portland, Ore.

After 15,000 miles the tread on these "G-3" tires looks almost like new. Any previous tires were smooth or went out of service before 15,000 miles. J. P. S., Portsmouth, O.

All quotations printed here are from genuine letters on file in the offices of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Inc.

All over the country . . . car owners headed for Goodyear dealers

"If it were up to me to whip depression, I'd put a big billboard in front of every factory in the land, with this burning message: 'GIVE US SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD AND WE WILL BUY IT'—signed 'THE AMERICAN PUBLIC'."

There is more than psychology in that statement—there is *truth*—and here's the finest evidence in the world—the evidence of *sales*.

How a tire started a stampede

Ten weeks ago people opened their morning papers and read the story of a new tire—a spectacular tire—known by the factory job number "G-3".

Eagerly eyes ran through the facts—for here was something the people *wanted*—a tire proved by grueling days and nights on the test fleet—a tire with *43% longer non-skid mileage* than the former All-Weather—a tire that kept its grip *twice as long* as other tires tested against it.

Then things happened! By the thousands and tens of thousands car owners headed for Goodyear dealers. All over the country they *demanded* the new "G-3".

This is no exaggeration. You should see the reports that rolled into headquarters at Akron. Excited dealers wrote, wired, called in by phone.

"We're breaking sales records!" "We're swamped with business!" "We're having the biggest sales in history!" "We're selling whole sets of the new "G-3"." "Sold 37 tires"—"sold 50 tires"—"sold 200 tires the first day," ran the figures from all over the country.

What you get in the "G-3" All-Weather

Such instantaneous success sprang from this vital fact—Goodyear actually had a wonder tire—had actually spent close to two years developing, testing, perfecting it.

And here's what this great new "G-3" gives you:

A broader, flatter, heavier tread—

A tread with an average of 2 pounds more rubber per tire—

A tread with 16% more non-skid blocks in the center—

A tread with the extra-durability and extra-resilience of patented Goodyear Supertwist beneath it to stand up under the extra weight and strain—

A tread that gives 43% more miles of real non-skid safety at no extra cost!

Any wonder this "G-3" is a sensation! Any wonder more people are buying the new "G-3" than any other tire in the world!

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, INC., AKRON, OHIO

GOODYEAR

Shields Battles Perry To 15–13 Fourth Set Before Yielding Davis Cup Match

Public Links Golfers Chase Fleeting Par

Canadian Store Worker Leads Field of 184 Municipal Stars

PITTSBURGH, July 31 (AP)—The butchers, the bakers and the candlestick makers of amateur golf swung with a will at an evasive par yesterday in the first qualifying round of one of the most hotly contested battles in the 13 years of national public links championship play.

So large was the field—185 municipal golfers from 44 cities are entered—that many still were struggling toward the eighteenth hole as dusk fell over the wind-swept South Park course.

And while par went aglimmering for scores, Albert "Scotty" Campbell, of Seattle, Wash., the Canadian amateur champion, a department-store worker by trade and a golfer by hobby, gave the better performers a real mark to shoot at by scoring a 71, one under par.

Two others, favored to make a good showing but finishing well behind the Westerner's score, were Charley Ferrera of San Francisco, the titleholder, and Carl Kaufmann of Pittsburgh, three times champion.

The best the husky California steel worker could muster for the first 18 holes was an 82, while the Pittsburgh stenographer had to be content with a 78.

After going out in 39, one over par, Campbell snapped into action with a birdie 2 on the 148-yard tenth and par-stroked his way to the end, climaxing the performance with a second birdie.

From the scores turned in today—the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round—it appeared that two rounds of 79 would qualify. The second 18 holes are under way today and only the 64 highest scorers will remain in competition to fight it out for the championship in match play beginning Wednesday and ending Saturday.

The defending Harding Cup team from Los Angeles was low among the city four-men teams competing for the cup donated by the late President Warren G. Harding. Their 306 was two strokes under New York City's 308. Other leaders were Chicago and Louisville 309, Seattle 311, Long Beach 311, Columbus 312, St. Paul 313, Brooklyn 314 and Minneapolis and Pittsburgh 315.

Endeavour Shows Up Well in a Long Swell

ABOARD ENDEAVOUR en Route to America, July 30 (By Radio to the Associated Press)—With a fresh head wind and a long swell, Endeavour today had an excellent chance to show her seaworthy qualities and measured up in fine shape.

It is beautiful sunny weather and everyone is in good spirits. Members of the crew are indulging in all possible exercises.

The day's run was 222 miles.

Our position at noon: 37.40 north, 30.39 west. Barometer 30.12, steady.

Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's America's Cup challenger, left Gosport, July 23 for Newport, where she will meet the yet unselected defender for the famous yachting trophy in a series of races beginning Sept. 15.

New Titleholder Assured for New England Honors

WATERBURY, Conn., July 31 (AP)—One thing was certain today as match play began in the New England amateur golf championship—a new titleholder would emerge from the 32 golfers who survived the qualifying round.

Frank Ross of Hartford, 1933 champion, led a group of outstanding golfers from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut who yesterday fell by the wayside, victims of the treacherous and exacting Country Club course.

Seldom has a qualifying round taken the toll it did yesterday when champions and ex-champions stumbled before they hardly had a chance to pick their best shots out of their golf bags. Among outstanding golfers who are now forced to watch the play from the sidelines in addition to Ross are Tony Kosinski of Bridgeport, brilliant 1934 Connecticut state champion, and Wilfred Crossley, Massachusetts ace.

Paced by Charlie Clare of New Haven, Race Brook star, Connecticut, the favorite to produce the champion, succeeded in placing 13 of its entries among the qualifiers, three more than Massachusetts. Rhode Island and Maine each won four places and New Hampshire was represented by a single entry.

Clare posted 142 for the 36-hole test, aided by a brilliant morning round of 67, 2 under par, to gain medalist honors from the field of 89 starters. A score of 157 was enough to qualify. Five players had to fight two extra holes for four final places.

Outstanding 18-hole matches today were to pit Clare against H. H. Mandley Jr., Wethersfield schoolboy; F. A. Finn Jr., New Hampshire's only survivor, was to meet R. T. Sprinkle of Maine; Francis Doyle of Wachusett, Mass., was opposing Herman Goldberger of Woodland, Mass.; Mike Bobel of Rhode Island was to battle John Palmieri of Meadowbrook.

Other high-light matches in which fireworks are expected brought together Joe Lynch of Blue Hills, Mass., and Georgetown University, and Burt Resnik, Yale ace; Bobby Grant, former New England amateur and Connecticut State champion of Wethersfield, and Guy Hayes of North Andover, Mass.; Charley Crowley of Wollaston, Mass., and Phil Simons, Longmeadow, Mass., who tied for runner-up honor in yesterday's round, and Art Gedneu, New Haven public links champion, and Carroll Abbott of Waterville, Maine. Play is to continue through Thursday when the 36-hole final is scheduled.

First-Class Cricket Intercounty Scores

LONDON, July 31 (Canadian Press)—The scores at the end of yesterday's play in first-class cricket matches that will end today:

Surrey 501 (Watt five for 134); Kent 378 for six (Ashdown 121, Ames 64, Todd 62, not out), at the Oval.

Sussex 251 (Melville 55, Mayer four for 61); Warwick 269 and 126 for two (Kilner 10), at Hove.

Essex 214 (O'Connor 62, Clay six for 37); Glamorgan 162 and 353 for eight (Turnbull 123, Clay 60), at Clacton.

Gloucester 625 for six (Oacre 104, Barnett 170, Hammond 265, not out); Worcester 326, at Dudley.

Lancashire 403 (Tyldesley 116); Leicester 246 (Armstrong 101), at Liverpool.

Yorkshire 384 for six declared (Turner 80, Gunn four for 54); Nottingham 154 for five (Hardstaff 62, not out), at Nottingham.

Derby 377 for seven declared (Worthington 154); Hampshire 192 and, following on, 17 for two, at Derby.

Middlesex 516 for seven declared (Hearne 172, Hendren 127, Webster 54, Munster 52, not out); Somerset 181 and 21 for none, at Taunton.

Bryant Bought by Cubs

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—The purchase of Clay Bryant, 23-year-old right-handed pitcher, by the Chicago Cubs from New Orleans of the Southern Association, was announced last night by President William Walker. Bryant, who was bought for immediate delivery, has won 10 games and lost five this season with the Pelicans.

Coördinating the Trudgeon

Improving Your Swimming—*Eighth of 12 Articles*

Johnny Weissmuller Gives an Idea of the Scissors Preparation for the Kick in the Trudgeon Stroke

By Clarence A. Bush

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU find the crawl stroke too strenuous for pleasure and endurance, you might learn another stroke looking something like it. This is the trudgeon, from which the crawl was developed. It does not require the headlong pace of the crawl, and it offers a period of relaxation between propelling efforts.

"It is still a good stroke, though some youngsters may think it is slow," said Coach William Bachrach of the Illinois A. C., who has been quoted before in this series. "Unlike the crawl, the effort is not continuous, but jerky. This marks a number of differences between the trudgeon and the crawl."

While in the main the arms are used the same as in the crawl, being rotated alternately, and recovered out of water, and the breathing is somewhat the same, the body position and the leg kick are different.

"In the trudgeon the legs are paramount and the arms are secondary," said Coach Bachrach. "This is the opposite of the crawl stroke, in which the arms do 90 per cent of the propelling. It should be clear, either the arms must be paramount, or the legs must be paramount. Get this firmly in mind.

"Also, remember energy used in the legs costs more than energy used in the arms. Therefore, do not overwork the legs; use them in the required manner, and let them trail relaxed for the rest of the time."

In studying this stroke, said Coach Bachrach, you lie in the water on your side. If it is natural for you to swim with the right side down, do so. Assuming you have the right side down, you extend the right arm to a forward position in advance of the head, so your right ear touches the shoulder. Your left hand lies in the water close to the hip. The legs are extended straight back, close together.

To begin the stroke you start the right arm down in a propelling drive, at the same time turning the body, using the arm for a lever, rolling over onto the face. You do not get a great deal of propulsion from this arm as its effort is partly used for the roll, and the legs do nothing to help it.

Completing the stroke with this right arm, it is recovered out of the water while your face is still down, the arm being carried forward to the advanced position. As the right arm goes forward, the left arm starts its stroke and your body rolls onto the right side, the position from which you started.

"This left arm stroke is a powerful one, gathering all the purchase you can and going through with a wide sweep ending at the hip," said Bachrach.

"As your left arm which is the top arm starts its stroke, the legs separate. The bottom leg is bent way back.

"Now as your left or top arm nears the end of its propelling sweep, the legs are driven together in a vigorous scissors kick. This kick, added to the left arm stroke, gives you the greatest momentum. The coördination is important, as I will explain later.

"With your body traveling through the water at its greatest speed, lying on the right side, with the right arm extended in the advanced position, allow yourself to coast, stretching out this phase to take full advantage of the momentum gained, and to relax the legs, which are allowed to float inactive, close together, the feet bent back like a toe dancer's, to prevent resistance on their top surfaces."

In this coasting position the left arm, having delivered its propelling stroke, is allowed to trail in the water at the hip, relaxed. As momentum diminishes, you recover this arm out of the water, carrying it forward to the advanced position. During this time the body rolls over to the stomach position, face down in the water.

Avoiding resistance, it seems, is a special study in this stroke. As the body lies on the side, with right arm extended forward, it is in its position of least resistance, and it slices through the water at maximum speed. This position is prolonged until momentum decreases. The stroke is now repeated. The right arm stroke endeavors to add just a little to the distance of the coasting, but its chief function is a balance, to roll the body over to the face down position.

No great effort is put into the right arm, for more momentum here will be wasted by added resistance. The aim now is to decrease momentum to reduce the resistance to be caused by spreading the legs. The legs are spread slowly, to avoid resistance, and then the body turns to the side and the left arm stroke begins. As the stroke nears its finish, the legs drive together, delivering their power. They slice past each other, forcing the water between them, and going on in a relaxed follow through. Then you coast again.

"You spend about three-fourths of the time on your right side," said Coach Bachrach. "You must time the coast, the arm stroke and the leg stroke exactly to get the maximum propulsion and the minimum resistance. If you try to spread your legs during the period of greatest speed, you will stop yourself, wasting your efforts.

"In the leg stroke, the bottom leg is bent at the knee, while the top leg is kept more or less straight, though not stiff. The bottom leg really delivers the power, while the top leg is its foil, or what it works against."

This is a valuable stroke if you require more relaxation than the crawl allows, he pointed out. It is a good stroke for endurance swimming, and, because of its powerful thrust, for swimming against currents, tides and high waves.

Tomorrow: Variations in the Breaststroke

> "You may get more pleasure swimming the trudgeon because of the coasting and relaxation on the right side, and having the face out of water for longer periods. The breathing is the same, inhale through the mouth with a wide gulp, and exhale through nose or mouth under water, stretching the exhale over the entire period the face is under water, but getting all the air out so there is room for new air the instant your face comes clear."—Bachrach.

Great Britain Retains Famous Tennis Trophy

(Continued from Page 1)

It was that sort of unexpected stuff all the way through and infused intense interest into a challenge round that seemed well nigh finished when Bunny Austin and Perry won both singles Saturday.

Britain's team is a two-man affair and the doubles Monday were merely formality. British selectors preserved Perry until today and put onto the court a couple who were not expected to capture even one set from George M. Lott Jr., and Lester R. Stoefen. Harold G. N. Lee and George P. Hughes had a hearty bang at the Americans and took them to four sets, but at no time did they threaten to rob today's proceedings of their thrilling significance.

When the first ball was hit over today, the Americans stood two matches down with two to play. They had been in that trying situation against Australia in the interzone final a week previously, and had come through the ordeal to a brilliant triumph. Could they repeat this gallant performance? It was a question on everybody's lips today, and the answer seemed to be yes sometimes and no most of the time, as Perry and Shields waged a duel memorable for Perry' s masterful strategy, and Shields' brave, unavailing effort to hang onto an opponent who rates now as one of the finest match players the world has ever known.

Just now Britain is riding high in the world of sport. Golfers, tennis players, oarsmen and track athletes are laden with laurels. Classic "last eight" at Wimbledon usually provides the writing on the wall so far as the Davis Cup is concerned and after the 1934 tournament ended students of play predicted America to beat Australia in the interzone final and Britain to beat America in the challenge round. And it was so!

Buffalo Yacht Takes Famous Lipton Trophy

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 31 (AP)—The Grayling, a Buffalo Yacht Club boat sailed by P. J. Johnson, won the historic Lipton Trophy Sunday at the conclusion of the Cleveland Yacht Club's annual race for Class R boats.

Winning the first heat of the event and finishing third in the last two races, the Grayling scored 23 points. Second in points toward the trophy was the La Salle of the Detroit Yacht Club, skippered by Russell Moore. The Breeze of the Buffalo club, sailed by George Johnson, was third in the standings.

The Lipton trophy, one of the most famous on the Great Lakes, was presented to Cleveland yachtsmen in 1918 by the late Sir Thomas Lipton.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	56	43	.566
Milwaukee	55	48	.534
Indianapolis	53	48	.525
Columbus	51	50	.505
Louisville	49	50	.495
St. Paul	46	54	.460
Kansas City	46	54	.460
Toledo	47	56	.456

Results July 30

Columbus 13, Indianapolis 8.
Toledo 10, Louisville 8.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	18	10	.643
Memphis	19	13	.594
Nashville	16	12	.571
Atlanta	15	16	.484
Chattanooga	12	14	.462
Little Rock	12	17	.414
Knoxville	12	17	.414
Birmingham	11	16	.407

Results July 30

Knoxville 3, Atlanta 1.
New Orleans 10, Memphis 7.
Birmingham 5, Little Rock 3.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	61	35	.635
Chicago	57	38	.600
St. Louis	55	39	.585
Boston	48	49	.495
Pittsburgh	44	47	.484
Philadelphia	41	55	.427
Brooklyn	40	54	.426
Cincinnati	32	61	.344

Results July 30

No games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	23	13	.639
San Francisco	21	15	.583
Hollywood	20	16	.556
Missions	20	16	.556
Seattle	20	16	.556
Oakland	18	18	.500
Sacramento	12	24	.333
Portland	10	26	.278

Results July 30

No games scheduled.

Johnny Moore Honored

WATERBURY, Conn., July 31 (AP)—Johnny Moore, a local product, was honored here yesterday as the Phillies defeated an all-star team, 6 to 1, before a crowd of 7000. The Phillies star outfielder was presented with several gifts including a purse, and collected two singles. The Phillies came from behind to win. The game was called in the eighth inning to enable the National League team to make train connections.

Lapham and Brown Visit Garden Today

A LUNCHEON, at which food will be incidental to business digestion, is scheduled at the Boston Garden today. The honored guests will be Henry G. Lapham and George V. Brown. The business for digestion will be the probable consummation of the deal between the Garden and Arena interests. No immediate announcement may be forthcoming, but no previous meeting has reached the importance of this one.

It is generally understood that today is the last for Harold Dibblee as manager of the Boston Garden. He is expected to return to New York to take up duties under Col. John S. Hammond there. Today is the first time since early discussions that Mr. Lapham has made personal contact with the Garden. The importance of that factor alone warrants justified belief that the deal is close to boiling over after weeks of simmering.

Westerville Man Away To Good Start in Roque

American Roque League Championship—

First Division

Player	Won	Lost	Pts.	Average
A. D. Gammill	3	0	96	32
R. K. Johnston	1	0	32	32
S. D. Swinney	1	2	71	23 2-3
F. W. Williamson	1	2	73	24 1-3
J. R. Edwards	0	1	10	10
P. R. Strapp	0	1	15	15

Second Division

C. V. Hodson	1	0	32	32
P. R. Stephan	1	0	32	32
C. E. Howe	0	1	28	28
L. R. Wilkin	0	1	12	12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, July 31—The first round in the annual national championship tournament of the American Roque League opened here yesterday on the three indoor courts of the Westerville Roque Club. Entrants from all over the United States were listed among the contestants.

A. D. Gammill of Westerville was outstanding in the first day's competition, winning his first three matches handily. He defeated F. D. Williamson, Columbus, 32 to 14; J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, 32 to 10; and S. D. Swinney, McAllister, Okla., 32 to 16.

R. K. Johnston, Westerville, was the only other undefeated first-division entrant in the first day's playing, downing Swinney, 32 to 23. Expected to appear in the second day's competition are O. D. Barnhart and O. E. Barnhart, the son, both from Elgin, Ill. The latter was national champion in 1927 and 1930. Also W. W. Wilson, Chicago, national champion in 1924.

Hiram Hayden, Cleveland, national champion in 1928, and W. H. Hoagland, president emeritus of the league, while the present national champion, F. B. Krause, Long Beach, Calif., will arrive Tuesday, to take part in the Wednesday games. The summary:

American Roque League—First Division

S. D. Swinney, McAllister, Okla., defeated F. D. Williamson, Columbus, 32 to 27.
R. K. Johnston, Westerville, defeated S. D. Swinney, McAllister, Okla., 32 to 23.
A. D. Gammill, Westerville, defeated F. D. Williamson, Columbus, 32 to 14.
A. D. Gammill, Westerville, defeated J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, 32 to 10.
A. D. Gammill, Westerville, defeated S. D. Swinney, McAllister, Okla., 32 to 16.
F. D. Williamson, Columbus, defeated P. R. Strapp, Columbus, 32 to 15.

Two games were played in the second division, with the majority of the entrants in this section allowing the major group to conclude their games. C. V. Hodson, Clearwater, Fla., and P. R. Stephan, Columbus, winning rather handily, although Hodson, after taking a big lead, let down to allow his game with C. E. Howe, Westerville, to end 32 to 28. The summary:

Second Division

C. V. Hodson, Clearwater, Fla., defeated C. E. Howe, Westerville, 32 to 28.
P. R. Stephan, Columbus, defeated L. R. Wilkin, Westerville, 32 to 12.

Pentathlon Title Event

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—The 1934 National A. A. U. pentathlon championship will be conducted at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., at the Annual Scottish Games, to be held on Labor Day, Sept. 3. This program is in line with the Olympic standard. Special invitations have been extended to all well known athletes by the committee and it is requested that any association or club having pentathlon material send name and address of such athlete to James A. Hoey, chairman of the games, at the A. A. U. office, 233 Broadway, New York City.

Australia vs. Scotland

EDINBURGH, Scotland, July 31 (AP)—The three-day cricket match between the touring Australian team and Scotland was declared a draw yesterday with Scotland still in its first innings. Scores were: Australia, 331 for five declared, Scotland 116 for eight. The match started Friday but no play was possible Saturday because of rain.

Breaks Canadian Record

EDMONTON, Alta., July 31 (Canadian Press)—Mary McConakey, Edmonton swimmer, broke the Canadian women's 100-yard freestyle record at the Alberta championships held here recently, covering the distance in 1m. 6 1-5s.

Favorites Win Easily In Meadow Club Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 31—Favorites came through with ease in the forty-fourth annual Meadow Club invitation lawn tennis tournameet singles yesterday.

Gregory S. Mangin, R. Berkeley Bell and the other stand-bys of the tournament scored easy victories, while the newcomers were all able to come through.

J. Donald Budge, United States junior titleholder, had the hardest battle, as Edward Jacobs, the Baltimore left-hander, took the second set from him. But the young Californian came right back with a love set, to win at 6—3, 3—6, 6—0.

A match of great sentimental interest brought the sons and namesakes of two famous stars against each other when Dwight F. Davis Jr. and William J. Clothier Jr. were opposed. Davis won by a score of 3—6, 6—3, 6—4. The summary:

Meadow Club Invitation Tennis Tournament—Men's Singles

G. S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Alfred Harrison, Southampton, 6—1, 6—2.
J. G. Hall, South Orange, defeated Frederick Whitman, Burlingame, Calif., 6—3, 6—1.
Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, defeated William T. Tilden 3d, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—4.
Dwight F. Davis Jr., Philadelphia, defeated William J. Clothier Jr., Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.
Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, 6—2, 6—3.
Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, defeated Irwin A. Powell, Southampton, 6—3, 6—4.
C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Albert Law, New York, 8—6, 6—0.
E. Ramey Donovan, New York, defeated George Burghard, West Hampton, 6—0, 6—2.
R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated C. R. Harris, Palm Beach, 6—1, 6—4.
William B. Reese, Atlanta, defeated Ralph Minnich, Trenton, 6—0, 6—3.
Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Eugene H. Macauliff Jr., Yonkers, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.
Martyn Buxby, Miami, defeated B. W. Morriss, Southampton, 6—2, 6—1.
Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, defeated Elmer Griffin, New York, 6—1, 8—6.
J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0.
Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Norcross S. Tilney, Orange, 9—7, 6—4.
E. W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Yelverton Garnett, East Hampton, 6—4, 6—4.

Hitchcock Shift To Back Probable On Eastern Team

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—The assignment of Tommy Hitchcock to the position of back probably will feature the radical reorganization of the eastern polo team in preparation for the all-star series with the West to be played next September on International Field at the Meadow Brook Club, Long Island.

Hitchcock, the East's only 10-goal player and the man around whom the team is being reconstructed, is understood to have acquiesced in the shift, at the urging of Devereux Milburn, chairman of the eastern "defense committee" and himself rated the greatest back in polo history.

The lineup of the eastern four, still very much in doubt, will be decided by a series of eight test matches, starting next Wednesday at Piping Rock, L. I. It is doubtful, however, whether most of the high-goal men will take part in the first test, including Hitchcock, Earle A. S. Hopping, who is still in Europe, and Seymour H. Knox and William (Billy) Post 2d, both just back from a campaign in England.

Knox, Michael G. Phipps and Stephen (Laddie) Sanford at present are the leading candidates for No. 1, with Phipps also a possibility for No. 2, along with James (Jimmy) P. Mills and the younger Hopping. Stewart B. Iglehart is the leading contender for No. 3, providing Hitchcock says at back. Post, J. C. Rathborne and R. E. (Bobby) Strawbridge will be rivals for the back position if Hitchcock moves up a notch. Neither of the Guest brothers, Winston F. C. and Raymond, who played in the 1933 East-West series, will be a candidate for this year's team.

The western squad already has been chosen by Carleton F. Burke of Los Angeles, acknowledged the "master mind" of the 1933 triumph over the East. Burke has two 10-goal men in Cecil Smith and Elmer Boeseke Jr., besides Eric Pedley, Aidan Roark, Lindsey Howard and Hubert W. (Rube) Williams, the Texan who broke a leg in last year's battle.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	67	41	.620
Toronto	63	44	.589
Rochester	63	46	.578
Albany	53	51	.510
Montreal	54	53	.505
Buffalo	50	58	.463
Syracuse	43	62	.410
Baltimore	32	70	.314

Results July 30

Syracuse 11, Montreal 4.
Buffalo 3, Newark 1.
Newark 7, Buffalo 2.
Rochester 4, Baltimore 3.
Rochester 6, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 4, Albany 2.

Hess Wins N. C. Net Final

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 31 (AP)—Wilbur Hess, of Houston, Texas, succeeded John McDiarmid as singles champion of North Carolina yesterday by routing Doc Barr, of Dallas, in straight sets in the final of the annual state open tennis tournament, 6—2, 6—0, 8—6. Shortly before their singles encounter, Hess and Barr completed their conquest of Ray White, of Tampa, and Burt Bolware of Jacksonville, in the doubles final. Leading by 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 2—2 when rain interrupted play Sunday, the Texans captured the final set, 6—4.

Carolin Babcock In Maidstone Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., July 31—Carolin Babcock, the Sea Bright tennis winner, will continue her leadership this afternoon, when the annual invitation tournament of the Maidstone Club, now developed into a full week's tourney, is launched. With the exception of Helen Jacobs she will have most of the Sea Bright players opposing her, in addition to several others, notably Josephine N. Cruickshank and Virginia B. Rice.

Others prominent in the play include Baroness Maud Levi, Dorothy Andrus, Gracyn Wheeler and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn.

Sporting Around the Hub

JOHN NICHOLL, chairman of the Longwood Cricket Club's tennis committee, will cable Capt. R. Norris "Dick" Williams of the United States Davis Cup team in London late today to ascertain whether any of the United States internationalists intend to bid for honors in the forty-second Longwood Bowl singles, beginning next Monday at Chestnut Hill.

George Lott stated before his departure that he would make an earnest effort to return in time for the Longwood event, but much will depend, in all probability, on whether a fast enough boat can be obtained to bring the players back home.

Entries close Friday and the draw will be made Saturday forenoon for the men's singles, which already has such entries as Wilmer Allison, 1928 winner of the bowl; Frank Parker and Bryan Grant Jr., sixty-court champions of the last two years; Donald Budge, California champion for two years; Doc Barr and Bertram Weltens, two ranking Texans, and some 30 others.

The addition of John Van Ryn's name to the entry list, announced Monday, assures the presence of the 1928 runnerup for the bowl.

There will be men's doubles, as well as singles, with Allison and Van Ryn as the ranking team. Women's singles will start Monday and if the women desire it there will be doubles, also. If the men are in favor of mixed doubles, play in this event will start on Wednesday. As the national doubles will be held in Philadelphia this year, the Longwood Bowl tournament will afford the only chance to see the ranking players here this year.

Onset, Mass., has been awarded the New England A. A. U. one-mile women's senior swimming championship which will be held there this coming Saturday. Two meets have been held at Onset this summer and two more are billed following Saturday.

Tom Yawkey's Red Sox open a four-game series with the Yankees today in Yankee Stadium and to come out ahead in this series would probably mean third place for the Boston club, as the Cleveland Indians, present occupants of third, are battling with the first-place Tigers. So far this season, the Red Sox have won six and lost five against the Yankees. A double-header is scheduled for today, with single games tomorrow and Thursday.

Meanwhile, the Braves will lock horns with the Giants at Braves Field in four games. A single game today, a double-header tomorrow and another single Thursday. Although this series will not get the attention that it did last year when the Tribe was fighting with these same Giants for the league lead, there still is plenty of rivalry between the two clubs. The Giants need all the victories they can muster to keep ahead of the Cubs and the tribe likewise must hustle to remain in the first division.

The two-mile special race in the annual Scotch Games at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury on Saturday afternoon, has three good runners entered, Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Billy Zepp, former N. E. 10-mile champion and Michigan State College runner, and Hank Zamparelli of North Medford.

While "Lefty" Gomez was being feted as the leading pitcher in the American League, a fellow by the name of Wesley Ferrell was adding to his victory total until he is ahead of the Yankee star in games won and lost. Ferrell, of course, has been in only 15 games, whereas Gomez has worked in something like 23. The Red Sox ace showed his effectiveness in the "pinches" when he shut out Washington yesterday despite the fact that he yielded 10 hits.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	59	36	.621
New York	57	37	.606
Cleveland	53	41	.564
Boston	52	45	.536
St. Louis	42	48	.467
Washington	44	52	.458
Philadelphia	37	55	.402
Chicago	33	63	.344

Results July 30

Boston 8, Washington 6.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3.
Only games scheduled.

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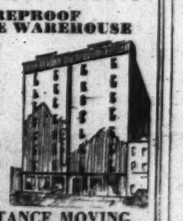

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U. S. Seeks Right to Deport Russian Held Undesirable For American Melting Pot

Experts Sent to Moscow to Make Arrangement Under Recognition; Miss Perkins Says Anti-Red Drive Is Not Planned

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31—The United States Government today is seeking a privilege that has been lost to it for the last 14 years—the right to return undesirable Russian immigrants to their native land.

Criminals, anarchists, public charges and persons who entered this country illegally are among those whom the courts have ordered deported to Russia at various times in the last decade, but the Department of State was unable to obtain passports for them. Although the Soviet Government was recognized eight months ago by the Roosevelt Administration, no deportations have yet been made because of the lack of the proper diplomatic machinery.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has just named Mr. Walter W. Husband, former Assistant Secretary of Labor during the Hoover and Coolidge Administrations, to go to Moscow to negotiate for the setting up of such machinery.

No Drive on Communists

Mr. Husband's mission comes at a time when there is clamor on the part of many localities for the deportation of alien agitators who are charged with stirring up labor troubles. Miss Perkins has promised that the department will take action against anyone who has violated the immigration laws, but she stresses the fact that Mr. Husband's appointment is a natural development of Russian recognition and does not portend any drive against Russian Communists.

In fact, a recent survey by the Bureau of Immigration revealed that of 576 Russians who are eligible for deportation, only in the case of 45 were deportation orders based on political beliefs or activities. The criminal group was much larger, with 199. One hundred and twenty-eight lacked or had improper vises, 71 had overstayed their time limit as visitors and 57 were listed as public charges.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Husband, a Republican, gave up his job as Assistant Secretary of Labor to a Democratic successor. Later he was called back and given his new assignment which carries the title of technical adviser to the American Embassy at Moscow.

Status of Citizenship

One of the agreements which Mr. Husband will have to make with the Soviet authorities concerns the citizenship status of the deportees, some of whom have been in the United States more than 10 years. Some countries, it is pointed out, do not recognize that their citizenship extends to persons who have been outside the borders for more than five years, while others hold that a native never loses his citizenship until naturalized by another nation.

It is understood that Mr. Husband's mission will take about three months. Before he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor, he was Commissioner-General of Immigration. Entering the field as clerk of the Senate Committee on Immigration back in 1903 and representing the United States at various international immigration conferences, Mr. Husband is considered one of the foremost authorities on the question of immigration and naturalization laws.

Abolished Raiders

Miss Perkins' statement that there is to be no concerted drive against Russian agitators is in keeping with the deportation policy she has followed ever since she took office. One of her first moves was to abolish the "secret service" which raided the hangouts of immigrants to seize those who were in this country illegally.

Under her predecessor, Mr. William N. Doak, a special squad of 55 investigators was maintained to inquire into the activities of alleged Communists. Miss Perkins gave as one of her chief motives for the abolition of this squad the large expense accounts run up by the investigators both in the United States and abroad.

Ready for Launching

Keystone

Building Material in the Rough

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 31—Turbulent streams black with bobbing logs, guided millward by surefooted rivermen, portray graphically the adventurous workaday problems of Maine's lumberjacks. The forests provide employment to more than 40,000 people, with the pay roll bringing $40,000,000 to the workmen, annually. They provide support as well for about 100 industries, protect invaluable water resources, furnish shelter to a rich fauna of fish and game, and attract visitors from all parts of the United States. Maine forests are among the most popular natural playgrounds in this country, it is shown by the annual influx of tourists.

Latvia Forbids Alien Speech In Public Assembly

Governmental Decree Also Applies to Movie Sub-Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Only Lettish may now be spoken in Latvian public institutions, according to a decree issued here by the new Government of Premier K. Ulmanis.

In clubs and private gatherings, in business, religious meetings, the press, the book trade, educational institutions and children's homes, other languages may be used within the limits of the existing law.

In public lectures, performances and meetings, however, foreign languages may only be used with the permission of the Latvian Minister of Interior.

Subtitles of films, too, may be in Lettish only. As a large proportion of cinema-goers consists of Germans, Jews and Russians, whose knowledge of Lettish is often very limited, attendance at the cinemas may be considerably reduced. Until now, the subtitles for a German film were in Lettish and Russian, and for American and English films in Lettish, German and Russian.

Thus, an unforeseen result of the Government's new language regulations may be that American and English films will disappear from Latvia altogether, as only a very small percentage of the population understands sufficient English to follow a film without the help of subtitles, and German and Russian films will receive preference. Film renters and owners here believe that the new law will hit the Latvian film business severely.

New Hampshire Handcrafters Trade Ideas at Country Fair

Crawford Notch Barn Made Into Workshops to Show Weaving, Carving, Pottery and Basket Making, As Done by Pioneers of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 31—Home Industries, sprung out of the New Hampshire mobilizing of resources for leisure and part-time gainful occupation, are on display at a Craftsmen's Fair in a big barn on the grounds of the Crawford House here.

Starting yesterday, the fair will continue through Saturday of this week. Visitors can see a potter at the wheel, a weaver at the loom, needleworkers, basket makers, wood carvers, a forge in action—not for shoeing horses but for making wrought iron pieces.

The workshops are the several stalls in the barn, and the event is looked on, not altogether as an item for the delectation of casual tourist interest—though tourists are thrice welcome to come, see and learn—but as furnishing an opportunity for workers and would-be workers to come and make friends, compare notes, admire each other's achievements, talk over all the minute matters of interest of people engaged in the same or similar work, and go home fired with new inspiration and aspiration. The fair is sponsored by the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts.

In the main, all the products of league members are made from local materials. During the past few months, for instance, much work and study has gone on in the field of New Hampshire deposits of semi-precious stones; specimens of these, in the colors of rose quartz, topaz, aquamarine, and so on, have been polished, and are being set in graceful and artistic forms by groups of jewelry makers. Sand and clay for glass and pottery from differing regions have been tested to bring out the best existing qualities in each. Herbs are being grown for household uses which show themselves to be far superior to the dry and powdery products obtainable in stores.

Besides the demonstrations of craft skill there are country dances to fiddle-music, chorus singing of favorite old songs, small pageants or tableaux to illustrate the origin and growth of the various crafts to amplify interest for visitors.

Among specific exhibits which have a definite value and message for the economic moment there is the one based on vegetable dyeing as it was practiced a century or two ago. Mrs. Stearns has rummaged a gold mine in the way of reference books for craftsmen of whatever taste, and among the information are illuminating chapters giving actual "tried and true" recipes for the soft variations of color and shade that appear in woven coverlets and other handiwork. The Center Sandwich Home Industries will have the exhibit of dyeing.

There is no question of the demand for examples of the old crafts. People in these hills say that Mrs. Roosevelt's furniture factory at Val Kil, N. Y., has focused a whole new attention on gainful occupation in making things after the older fashion.

A fair of this sort held in a city is interesting enough. But, held in the heart of the White Mountains, which still breathe pioneer air, for all the coming of electric lights, tourist camps with bath tubs and the whine and squeal of radios in automobiles that speed over finely-made roads, it takes on some dramatic flash-back to the days of origin for the crafts displayed.

in his presidential address here yesterday.

"At no time," Lord Astor declared, "has the world been in such need of an effective international temperance organization. I ask you not to be satisfied with insipid formulæ, nor the mere exchange of compliments. I urge you to face facts and before you go to do something practical."

In reviewing the present position Lord Astor emphasized the trend "this topsy-turvy world" was taking in attempting to reverse progress that has been made in the fight against the use of intoxicants.

During the past years, he said, bold experiments had been tried in the United States, Finland and Soviet Russia, experiments in prohibition and Government control. Britain had reduced the hours when drink could be bought from the pre-war figure of 16 to 19½ hours to the present eight or nine hours. France had prohibited the sale of absinthe. Scandinavian countries had adopted measures both of government rationing and local option.

But, Lord Astor added, facts had to be faced, and it had to be admitted that in many countries reaction had set in. It was this reaction, he said, which had to be fought. The question, in his opinion, was whether statesmen had been mistaken when they had taken the advice of research and idealism to guide them in their measures to limit drinking. On that reply depended the future course of events.

Truth Is Victor

"I myself," declared Lord Astor, "firmly believe that truth ultimately always wins out. If natural science and idealism have been rightly understood and interpreted then once again our cause must advance in the future."

Research, he continued, taught that alcohol decreased physical efficiency, blunted judgment, and loosened moral control. Idealism taught frank recognition that the day of the worship of carnal gods—Bacchus, Venus and Mafs—had given way to a conception of Goodness and Truth.

The cause of the retarding of progress, Lord Astor declared, was the existence of a third party interest which artificially stimulated a demand and then made money by satisfying that demand.

Similar conditions had been disclosed in the realm of armaments, he pointed out, where private armament firms gained by inducing countries to increase armaments.

For that reason, added the speaker, he welcomed the delegates as "seekers after truth," not as prohibitionists or abstainers or moderate drinkers. He urged agreement on measures which would augment international temperance coöperation. Such measures, he concluded, would alone enable the temperance cause to advance.

Suit of Armor Sells at $1700

A sixteenth century Saxon suit of tilting armor brought $1700 in London.

Treasury Opens Drive to Block Illicit Liquor

(Continued from Page 1)

Feeling that public opinion was against the conviction and punishment of liquor law violators, little progress was made. In many cases courts refused to handle liquor cases. But the Treasury feels that this time has passed. Now that legal liquor is available, the Treasury at least hopes that there will no longer be any general public feeling to block enforcement.

Mr. Morgenthau, moved partly by the Treasury's desire for revenue and perhaps also by the stimulus to national liquor consumption which lower taxes would undoubtedly constitute, has accepted the challenge and decided to make at least an effort to prove that the law can be enforced, even with high taxes. The Government will not lower the tax gates to a flood of cheap liquor, at least until it can be demonstrated more conclusively than it has been that the law cannot be enforced.

Chicago has been chosen deliberately as the testing ground for the new drive against bootleggers. If the Government can achieve any degree of success there it will be an unquestionable indication that the illegal trade can be wiped out if sufficiently vigorous action is taken. Should the Government fail, there will, of course, be no alternative but a sharp reduction in taxes, which will bring the cost of legal liquor down to the level of the illegal.

But as yet the Government is extremely loath to fall back on this expedient. To what extent this is due to any desire to preserve the gains of prohibition is uncertain. Undoubtedly revenue is the predominant consideration. Yet the fact remains that liquor consumption has fallen well below the pre-prohibition level and undoubtedly will remain low so long as liquor prices are high.

Drys who take pride in the per capita decline in hard liquor consumption during prohibition dread the day when liquor prices come down, fearing that cheapness of liquor will immediately result in increased consumption.

Details of the reorganization of the alcohol control unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau will not be fully completed until there has been more experience with the Chicago plan. So far it has been definitely determined to add 500 new employees to the unit, bringing its total to about 1700. All these employees, old as well as new, will be subjected to careful civil service examination to determine their fitness for the task.

World Athletes Cited in Battle Against Liquor

London Conference Hears Lord Astor's Plea for Temperance

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 31—An imposing list of names of world athletes who urge total abstinence was cited by Dr. C. Cove-Smith himself, the renowned Rugby football player, during the discussion of alcohol in relation to sport and motoring at today's session of the International Congress on Alcoholism.

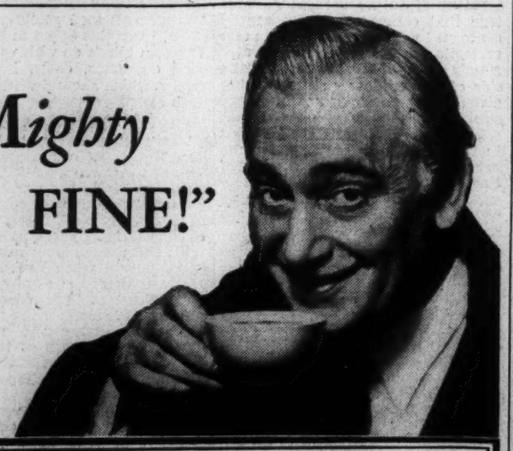
To corroborate his points Dr. Cove-Smith mentioned anti-drink opinions of such representative sportsmen as "Bill" Tilden, the tennis star, Jack Hobbs and Don Bradman, cricket stars of two continents, and Douglas Lowe, world 600-yard record holder.

As to motoring, Dr. H. M. Vernon pointed out two British motoring journals which had recently declared "abstinence to be a necessary safeguard to the motorist."

Today the Congress also discussed the present position of liquor legislation in Europe. Dr. R. Hercod, secretary of the International Temperance Council, pointed out that whereas compared with 1922 many countries had relaxed their liquor laws, this year has seen a renewal of enthusiasm for temperance education which augured well for the future.

Viscount Astor Speaks

Urgent need for practical international action against drink interests was stressed by Viscount Astor



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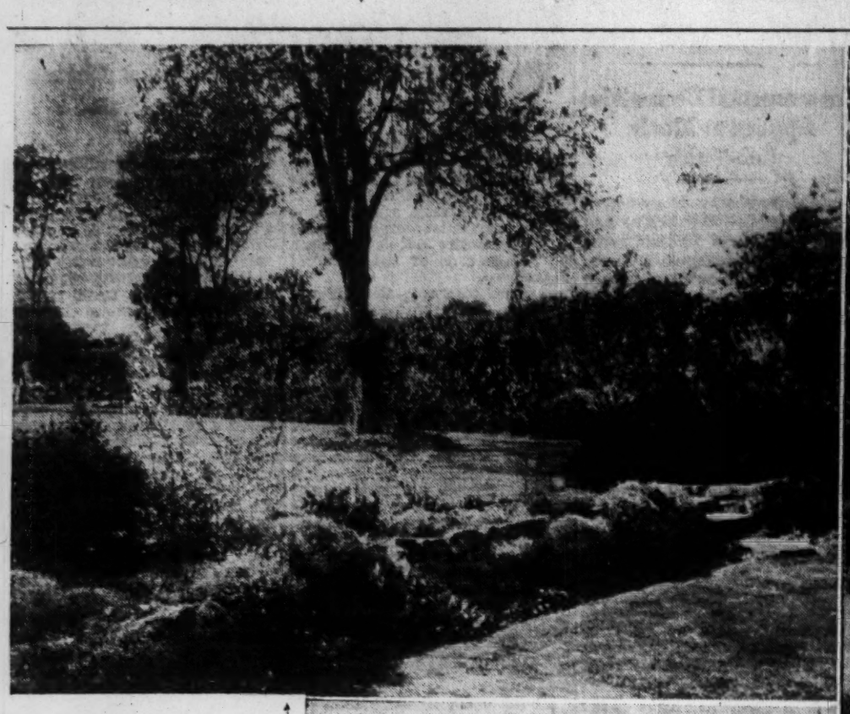
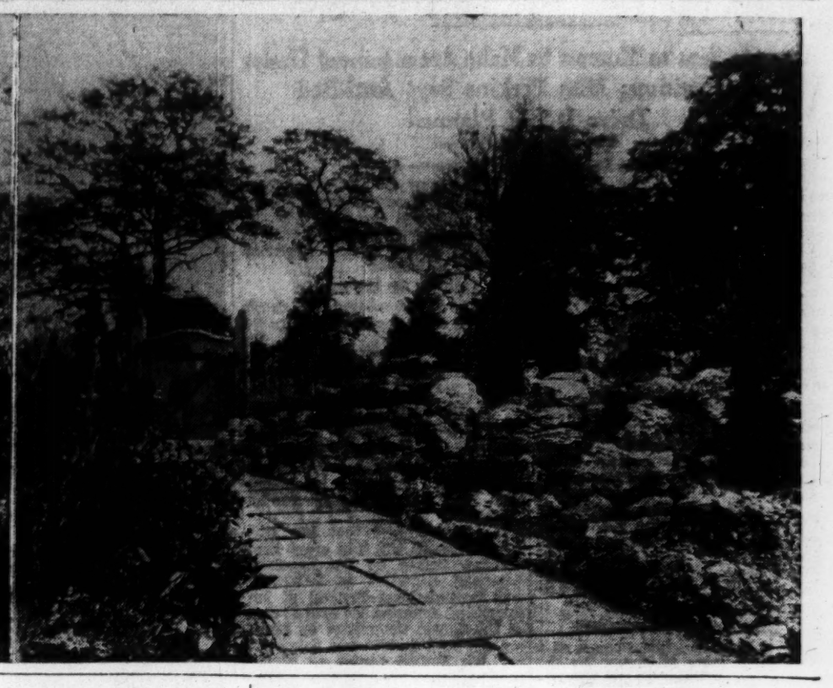
THIS or THIS
Just look at this lady! It's the middle of the day and she's hard at work and has more work ahead. What's wrong? She needs more help all day every day with her housework.
What a contrast . . . yet, she's the hard-working lady's next-door neighbor! Fresh and fit . . . work all done, and electricity did most of it for her.
Joyful Housework although still work can be done more easily and quickly
Use more Electricity
THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Rock Gardens With a Dash of Surprise

Gardening
A Tuesday Page





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Above, Left, Retaining Wall That Makes Pleasant Break Between Two Lawns. Center, Lawns in the Shape of Interlocking Circles Make an Unusual Effect. They Are Bounded by Low Retaining Walls Planted With Alpines. Right—Path Leading From Gate to Front Door in This Suburban Garden Has a Perennial Border on One Side and a Well-Planned Rock Garden on the Other. Below—What More Delightful Transition Between Cottage and Lawn Than This Little Rock Garden.

Rock Plants Need Not Wait For a Rockery

Terraces and Retaining Walls Are Effective

By Kathrine Morrison

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ROCK plants are no longer restricted to areas exclusively devoted to them. They have broken out of the limited confines of the "rock garden" to run riot in all sorts of places. They tumble down retaining walls or clamber in thick clusters up rock-studded slopes and banks. They carpet the sides of pathways in patterns all the more entrancing because of their irregularity. Crests of blossom spill over steps or push up dauntlessly between cracks in the masonry of forecourts or terraces.

There are plenty of positions in both town and country gardens where rock plants can be grown without confining them to a special area and without making them appear self-conscious or superfluous. Perhaps the most suitable and effective of all these positions are those near the house. There are several good reasons for such a choice. One is that rock plants, by their low habits of growth and their rich profusion of bloom and foliage, provide a feast for the eyes of those indoors without obstructing distant garden views as taller flowers might do. Another reason is that the immediate proximity of the house affords more logical opportunities for the introduction of masonry than the more remote parts of the garden. And rock planting is pre-eminently suited for use with masonry. In fact masonry often seems its natural and inevitable accompaniment. If there is a terrace or a paved path along the garden front of the house, what could break the monotony of stone slabs or concrete blocks better than a discreet sprinkling of low growing plants, such as, for instance, some of the many varieties of saxifrage with silvery or rosette-like foliage and delicate blossoms? What softens the severity of a forecourt more happily than outcroppings of stone-crop or compact masses of thyme with its brilliant display of tiny mauve flowers?

Besides paved courts, terraces and paths, masonry often appears in the immediate surroundings of a house in the guise of low or retaining walls. If the house stands higher than the garden, a single retaining wall or even a series of them leading from one grassy level to another is an effective transition to more distant parts of the grounds. These retaining walls offer excellent opportunities for varied groupings of rock plants. Full play can be given to one's enthusiasm as a rock gardener without the result seeming labored or artificial, for there is no more logical position for rock plants than these walls.

Two rather unusual examples of rock planting near the house are pictured on this page. One is the treatment of a garden area which lay between a country house in Kent and a small wood. This area was on three different levels. Three lawns were designed in the shape of interlocking circles, each bounded by a low retaining wall. Many varieties of rock plants enlivened these dry walls. In places the planting was sparse—only on the top of the walls—and in others it was profuse with veritable cascades of white, pink and mauve blossoms from top to bottom. The other picture shows a delightful cottage in Sussex. It was built on a higher level than the rest of the garden, and, in view of the informality of the architecture, it seemed quite natural and appropriate to plant the slope leading to the lawn with rock plants and alpines. Their haphazard growth is in perfect keeping with the low-thatch-roofed cottage.

In city and suburban gardens there are not so many opportunities for rock planting as in the country. But, if the garden front of the house is higher than the rest of the grounds, there are still possibilities in the way of retaining walls, paths and terraces.

An original but highly successful use of rock planting was made in a suburban garden in the north of London. There was a short slightly curved pathway between the front door and the garden gate. On one side of this path was the regulation herbaceous border, but the ground on the other side of the path consisted of a slight slope. Water-worn rocks had been arranged in natural positions along this low bank. Here and there among the rock plants an evergreen and some brightly colored annuals had been introduced to give variety. The effect was uncommon and very pleasing.

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Allwoodbros

HAYWARDS, HEATH, Eng.

To Be a Landlord to Birds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

YOU will find that anything you can do to attract birds into your garden is an investment in happiness. Furthermore, bird folk prove themselves worth many times their weight in insecticides; they are busy from morning to night collecting worms and insects.

Besides providing food and water for these garden friends, bird houses should be placed in attractive locations. You can make these yourself, if you are handy at tools. In fact, if you get ambitious, you can make a multiple dwelling—an apartment house—with very little experience.

See if your grocer will sell or give you a case such as gingerale or ketchup bottles come in. The little compartments which hold the bottles will make individual nesting places for the bird families.

How to Make It

Cut the sides of the box away even with the inner cross-pieces, also cut away the end that is to be placed at the bottom; the top end we shall leave on to support an overhanging roof. Over the face of the individual houses we shall place boards with "front doors" bored in them. If we want to attract blue-birds we shall make the holes one and one-half inches in diameter. Wrens like a doorway one inch in diameter. If we are letting space to larger birds we may have to make larger apartments by removing alternate interior partitions.

The following facts may be of interest: For bluebirds the nest should be 8 inches deep, the entrance should be six inches above floor, the nest five feet ten inches above the ground. For house wren the nest should be six to eight inches deep, the entrance one to six inches above the floor, the nest six feet ten inches above the ground. For nuthatches the nest should be eight to ten inches deep, entrance should be six to eight inches above the floor, entrance should be one and one-quarter inches in diameter, the nest should be at least twelve feet above the ground. For more detailed information the reader should consult the Farmer's Bulletin supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture. "Homes for Birds," Bulletin No. 1456.

For a Landing Field

Before each entry we shall place a long nail which will serve as an ample landing field. The roof we shall make with a decided pitch for picturesqueness and cover it with patent roll roofing, which we can get at any hardware store. Or we might match the roof of this house to the roof of our own dwelling, shingle or even tile. The walls may be shingles or left the plain boarding of the case and either stained or painted. Perhaps some bright peasant color scheme will occur to you.

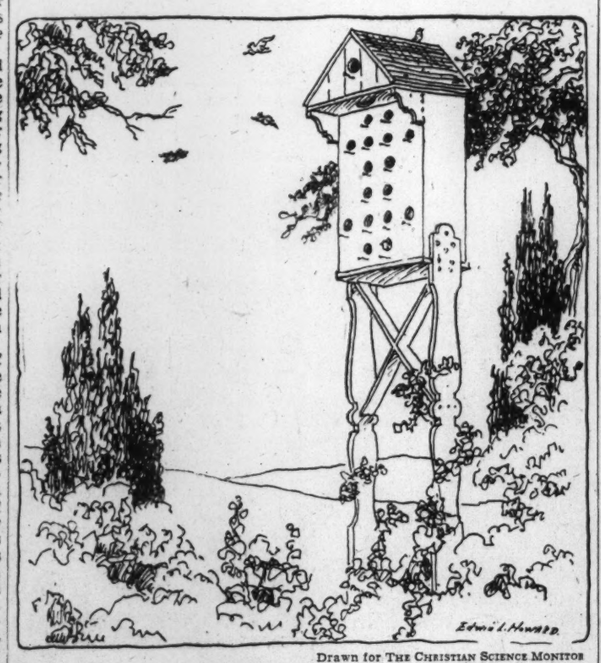
The supports are made of boards six inches wide which have been cut into a decorative shape with a jig-saw. There should be two cross braces to strengthen the supports and the supports will be buried at least three feet deep. The wood which is underground must be prevented from rotting. Two or three coats of creosote will be a simple method.

Last, but by no means least, we must plant a climbing rose to keep the neighbor's cats off, and while it is growing run a flaring collar of wire netting around our post.

If you will make a series of bird houses such as this and place them symmetrically at the end of your garden you will have a very interesting effect. You might connect them by chains on which you would train the climbing roses. That is one way to use up those worn out automobile chains which have been cluttering up the garage for so long.

EDWIN L. HOWARD.

This is the last of nine articles which have appeared each Tuesday of June and July.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Decorative Apartment House for Birds Made From a Ginger Ale Crate

For the Garden Notebook

Save all berry boxes and use them to cover small transplants. If the wind is extremely strong, they may blow off if not weighted. They are especially handy because one can be placed inside the other when removing at night and a number can be carried at a time.

* * *

A few small pebbles in the bottom of a tall, slender vase will prevent its becoming top-heavy and overturning.

* * *

A drop of gasoline poured from an oil can will kill the roots of dandelion.

* * *

Oil removed from a car when the oil is changed is effective, if poured in quantity on quack grass.

Making a Rose Jar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the revival of old-fashioned herb gardens comes an awakened interest in rose jars, which in ages past were considered an important feature in almost every parlor. We do not know the exact time in which the first of these jars was prepared, but we do know that it was many centuries ago because museums have on display rare ones supposed to have been used in the dim ages of the past. A pair which is thought to be of more recent date is monogrammed, "Albert of Saxony (1443-1500.)"

According to Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., the storing of rose petals in containers is an old practice of peoples in the Near East and Persia. The Chinese stored them, also, for, authorities tell us, the double-lidded white brass containers of these people were used as rose jars. China, porcelain, or any available jar was used in southern Europe, too, for this purpose.

Various Sizes and Kinds

The real rose jar has two lids, the one fitting down closely into the jar, the other over the outside. The jars themselves are of various sizes and kinds, ranging from the small ornamental ones decorating a shelf of the what-not, to the large more ornate ones occupying an entire corner of the spacious living room.

The preparing of one is a somewhat tedious task, but if it is carefully done the essence of the ingredients will last for years. In fact, you may do as you will to the jar but the scent of "the rose will cling to it still" long after it has been prepared.

Gathering the Petals

The rose petals should be gathered early in the morning, while the dew is still upon them, and they should be scattered on a table or paper in a cool, airy place and left to dry for several days, occasionally being tossed lightly about so as to insure perfect drying. To prepare a quart rose jar requires an enormous amount of petals, as they shrink in the drying. However, one may dry them in lots, and as each lot of them is ready, pack them into a stone jar with a small amount of salt sprinkled over each one-half inch layer. After the last ones have been added the entire amount should be allowed to remain in the jar for about 10 days, being thoroughly stirred every day. Then the jar should be placed in a dark corner and kept closed for about three weeks, after which the formula for the real rose jar may be prepared. The following formula calls for two quarts of dried petals.

Combine ¼ ounce each of pulverized mace, all-spice and cloves, a small grated nutmeg, ½ ounce of finely crushed cinnamon bark, 1 ounce of powdered orris root and ¼ pound of dried lavender flowers. Stir these well, and then, after arranging a layer of the dried petals in the rose jar, cover it with a layer of the mixture and continue doing so until all of the two have been used. As the contents are being added a few drops of rose oil, bitter-almond and geranium will enhance their value. When the jar is filled it is well to pour into it an ounce of good cologne or rose extract. Then it should be closed and the lid removed when one wishes to enjoy its odor.

A Winter Bouquet Of Perennials

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The list of biennial and perennial plants for winter bouquets include babysbreath (Gypsophila), Chinese-lanterns (Physalis), Sea-Lavender (Limonium latifolium), and Honesty (Lunaria).

Babysbreath gives cloud-like sprays of tiny white flowers. The double varieties are best for drying. This plant is a hardy perennial, easy to grow, and gives an abundance of bloom. It is not partial as to soil or culture, except that it does not bear transplanting well. Chinese-lanterns are perennials. They increase so rapidly that many gardeners regard them as a pest; but if kept in a corner by themselves, they are easy to keep within bounds. Honesty is an interesting biennial. The second season it produces white and purple blooms similar to radish, opening at the time of the Darwin tulips. Soon after, small disc-like seed pods form, which grow to be the size of a dollar. As the plants begin to die, the outside cover of the seed pods may be removed, leaving a beautiful iridescent paper-like disc. Perennial Statice should be grown in every garden for the beautiful cloud-like sprays of lavender flowers. They combine perfectly with all other everlasting varieties and are unusually dainty for summer cut-flowers.

Hardy Primulas From Seed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU like primroses, now is the time to plant them. Sometimes primula seeds, especially those of the hardy varieties, germinate very readily; again they do not. For example, take a pot of mixed seed, carefully dropped in tiny rows about an inch apart. Perhaps within 10 days, you will observe several plants. Then, one by one, others will appear. This may keep up all summer and on into the fall. In fact, after pricking out wee plants for several weeks from seed planted last July, we dumped a supposedly vacant pot of earth into a convenient corner of the lath house. To our surprise late this spring we found several husky crinkle-leaved primulas growing where we had dumped that pot last fall! So we decided it was best to plant primula seeds where they could remain undisturbed for at least a year.

As soon as the plants are large enough, they should be pricked out to make more space for those coming on. The sluggish seeds do not produce weakling plants as is generally thought. In our case, the plants transplanted last, produced just as satisfactory blooms this spring as those that put in an early appearance.

Primulas like shade. In this section of the country, it need not be so much. I have seen them growing luxuriantly on the north side of a low stone wall bordering a narrow pathway, as well as catching the slanting rays of sunlight through the branches of an old apple tree. If shade is at a premium, try using lath, spaced from two to three inches apart, for partial protection.

Primulas love to nestle their feet in damp, rich spongy soil. Either leaf mold or a sandy loam mixed generously with peat moss, is good. Well-drained, light sandy loam makes an excellent seed bed. This may be in pots, a shaded cold frame or lath house. We find that a thick mulch of common excelsior helps to keep the soil moist and assists greatly in germination. Of course this should be removed when the plants begin to appear. E. M. B.

Future Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE present national conservation movement in the United States and its large scale practical demonstration by the C. C. C. boys in our public reservations will doubtless influence the style and enjoyment of future gardening. It is true that conservation is primarily concerned with the preservation and protection of our forests, water supply and wild life, but the æsthetic side of this outdoor picture is being given due emphasis and careful consideration.

Landscape architects are included in the supervisory group of technical men: It is their duty to preserve the natural beauty within the reservations, and to make this beauty accessible and enjoyable. There are roaring brooks, tumbling waterfalls within steep laurel-covered gorges, hidden by overgrowth untouched for years. Out of this tangle of overproduction the landscape architect seeks to achieve outdoor pictures, carefully composed and framed to be seen through opened vistas from a woodland trail or a hilltop. The result will be an outdoor picture gallery with tree-canopied aisles, and he will consider his job best done when there is the least evidence that man had anything to do with it.

It is this "pictorial gardening," the preparation of part of our public reservations for the enjoyment of the public, that will echo throughout private gardens as the result of a return to nature's own beauty in the forests, along the streams and through the fields. E. H.

For the Rockery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Flowers blooming in the rockery at mid-summer are few, so any plant carrying on when the spring burst of bloom has gone is cherished. Such a plant is heron's bill, erodium macradenum. Bright, cheery flowers on stems of eight inches bloom most of the summer. The finely cut foliage is attractive, and the plant is neat and ideal in all respects. The dainty flowers are white with veins of pink, and two blotches of a darker color are on the upper petals.

Venetian Blinds for Coolness

Soften the Light and Give Any Room a Quiet Effect

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most pleasing, and also practical, aids to room decoration which has been featured lately is the Venetian blind. In France, where the blinds are called *persiennes*, they have long been popular, but we have just recognized their many good qualities. They have appeared in model rooms throughout the country this year. The Venetian blind is decorative in itself, and may be used successfully with almost any style of furnishing. Also its slats, tapes and cords form an interesting pattern which makes a window as attractive when the shades are drawn as when they are raised. Because of these advantages, this type of window shade promises to become a permanent fitting in the modern American home.

To moderate the light and give privacy is the work of any blind, and the Venetian design is probably the most efficient for the purpose. It is such a flexible device that it can be regulated to give just as much or as little light as one wishes and on a hot and sunny day the glare may be shut off by turning the slats so that the light is thrown on floor or ceiling. The blinds may be drawn all the way to shut out the heat, and at the same time the slightly tilted slats admit the air and allow us to enjoy whatever cooling breeze there may be. When the slats are tightly closed, very few roller blinds are so effective in cutting off the light.

Color Schemes

It is now possible to have Venetian blinds in almost any color, and they may easily be made an important part of the scheme of any room. When the walls are light, the slats are usually painted to match them, and tapes in a deeper tone of the same color or in a contrasting shade are used. If, however, the room faces south and has strong sunlight, slats painted in green or blue tones give an effect of coolness. A new note is to have the slats painted with a different color on each side, so that the blind changes appearance when open or closed. Slats finished in natural wood color are also new, and are particularly smart when used with dark brown tapes.

Formerly the Venetian blinds used to be considered an accessory for the sunroom only, but now there seems to be no room in the house where they cannot be advantageously used. They make a good background for the window draperies of the neo-classic living room, yet are equally good with modern or with graceful French eighteenth century furniture. Perhaps its newest rôle is its use in bathroom and kitchen, where it is usually painted in bright colors to harmonize with towels or gay pots and pans. The game room finds them especially suitable, and a clever arrangement seen recently used red oilcloth curtains edged in black, and Venetian blinds on which were stenciled diamonds, clubs, hearts, and spades, which showed when the slats were closed.

The First Cost

Though the first cost of a Venetian blind is of course greater than that of a roller shade, this is largely made up for by the fact that when properly made it will last from five to 10 years, and even then tapes and cords may be replaced at small cost. With them there is no need of glass curtains, and when Venetian blinds are used instead of awnings there is no question of their economy. Recent improvements make them easy to manage and a new gadget on some holds the slats at the desired angle without tying the cords.

Similar to the Venetian blind, but considerably less expensive, is the "clipped wood" roller screen, ordinarily used for porches, but recently found to be very useful and smart on summer windows. Made of narrow strips of bamboo, usually painted green, and raised and lowered by cords in the same way as a Venetian blind, these may be used instead of roller blind and glass curtains. There is also a new shade being shown which gives the effect of Venetian blinds. This is made of tontine, and pleated, with tapes running through both sides. Being made so that it may be dropped from the top as far down the window as one wishes, it makes regulation of air and light simple, while the lines of pleating add much to the interest of the window.

Home Among Fruit Trees

Yakima, Wash.

THE idea of a home set in an orchard greets the fancy pleasantly and brings up memories of blooming fruit trees and delicious fruit, yet in areas devoted exclusively to fruit growing, where miles upon miles of country are in orchards, the desire naturally is for something different about the house. While the orchard enhances the scene, the grounds are not complete without some open space, some shrubbery and some large shade trees.

In the newer fruit districts, little thought was given to the improvement of the grounds, and the orchard quite often hems in the house with the lawn scarcely bigger than a rug. This has occurred where land values are high, and either the trees were planted close to the house or a few were removed for the home where tracts were subdivided and the new owner had to build.

As the trees come into bearing and the going financially is somewhat easier, the desire for a more homelike setting for the house arises. Flowers and shrubs are wanted, and thoughts turn to changes that might make the home grounds more attractive. As these are carried out, some relocation of driveways may be necessary, and some fruit trees may have to be removed.

Since commercial orcharding entails a rigid program of spraying with materials, some of which stain the paint on the buildings, it is not well to have fruit trees close to the house. Also, some privacy for the members of the family is needed so they may enjoy the garden free from the gaze of fruit workers, hence shrubs may be planted for screens or lattice fences may be introduced to give the privacy desired.

Alterations are made easily where advisable, and outbuildings wrongly placed may be moved or they may be screened from direct view. Even a little change in contour by careful grading may enhance the beauty of the grounds wonderfully.

A sweep of lawn in front with shade trees to the side of the house makes a pleasing setting and gives the visitor a good impression of the home when seeing it for the first time. The three primary essentials are foundation planting, a clear view of the house from the front and framing the picture. Shade trees growing to height overtopping the house are needed. A large tree well to the front but to the side so it will not obstruct the view is often effective, while other trees on both sides and in the back will complete the picture. The trees need not be in perfect balance as regards the two sides of the house; rather let there be some difference, and those in the back may be grouped.

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The Home Forum

On Going Abroad

WHETHER it is better to stay at home or to go abroad is one of those insoluble conundrums which entertain a curious idle intellect. When I return home, I think there is nothing which can compare with my normal manner of living—placid, regular and contented. But when the call of circumstances or the sheer urge of wanderlust sends me forth again to broken days and nights, to strange scenes and companions, I am all for perpetual novelty. Tranquillity seems at one moment to be the ideal condition of existence; but the perversity of human imagination may soon convert it into monotony. Change and motion seem at another moment to be supremely desirable; but after a time the nostalgia of familiar places and faces makes itself felt.

This oscillation of likes and dislikes is of a piece with our mortal instability. I have never yet been able to decide on which end of the see-saw I should throw my weight. Sometimes I would be up, and sometimes down; sometimes I would curl myself into material comforts and sometimes I would seek hardships in the vigorous bracing gymnasium of travel. No one can possibly appreciate more than I the pleasant round of daily incidents—the orderly agenda of ordinary things. There is the desk at which I write, the easy chair which is my very own, the table to which I repair at the ringing of a bell; the postman comes at the stated hour, the newspapers arrive; there is an hour set apart for strolling and another for reading and yet another for meditation, and each day resembles in essentials every other day, though there are in the course of the week special days for special tasks and special recreations and in the course of the year season melts into season. What can be more delightful than this continuous smoothness? Yet a steady diet of honey may pall on the palate, and often I long for roughness. I thirst for difficulties, I pine for the unexpected. I must have problems, I must have the exhilaration of the unaccustomed. What! Am I to be condemned always to look on the same roses, to smell the same honeysuckle, to be cut off by the same river and the prison wall of the hills? No, I will up and away—I will cross the river, I will scale the hills, and I will see fresh sights under an unknown sun.

"Over the hills and far away"—is there any line which conveys so simply, yet so poignantly, the longing for distant scenes, which wraps them so completely in the dim atmosphere of romance? Somewhere over the pine tops there seems to be something which we have missed. The glamour of distance catches us all. It lends, figuratively as well as literally, "enchantment to the view."

So the little humble bourgeois business man in a humdrum town is drawn by dreams of the Southern Seas, where there are exotic colors some degrees deeper and vivider than those at home. And the painter and poet are lured by the foliage and flowers and gorgeous birds of sun-steeped islands in a purple sea. The hero of J. B. Priestley's "Faraway" is of the kin of Gauguin and of Keats, eternally hoping to look out of some magic casement opening on the foam of perilous seas in faëry lands forlorn.

* * *

Of course we learn, when we have traveled sufficiently, that there is nothing finer in the wide world than home, wherever it may be. But the knowledge does not deter us from setting out, whenever we can, on another journey, and for my part I am never surfeited with journeys. Like Kipling's hero I cry:

"For to admire and for to see
And for to view the world so wide,
It never did no good to me.
But I can't help it if I tried."

I am not sure whether I agree with R. L. Stevenson when he says that "any place is good enough to live a life in, while it is only in a few, and those highly favored, that we can pass a few hours agreeably." I know some towns I could hardly live in, but which are highly interesting to look at. Of course it is true that after a time we can accept ugly exteriors, penetrating sympathetically to their inner heroism and beauty. But when the deeper we go, the more inharmonious the conditions appear, it is at any rate easier to prefer a cleaner and more peaceful, if not a more picturesque, sojourning place. And I have a feeling that I can find some profit, for the eye and for the mind, in any human habitation, for a brief space; and on the strict condition that I am not to stay longer than I please. It is so with people. I have never yet met a man or a woman who did not interest me until I had, as it were, wrested from him the secret of his individuality. But I have met many men and women with whom I should not care to remain on a desert island, or even on what may be, spiritually, the crowded equivalent of a desert island, namely a grand hotel.

* * *

It has happened that within the past year I have covered as many miles as, in the language of the statisticians, would have taken me around the globe; and have been, for shorter or longer spells, in six or seven countries far apart, and that in some of them I have wandered to and fro, unresting, seeing a rich variety of cities. Not yet, in these roving experiences, have I come upon a place that did not hold some charm for me. But I could not contemplate a lifetime spent in many of them. To gaze on them, to extract their quiddity, and to pass on, is excellent; but to adjust one's temper and tempo to them is a feat rarely worth the mental labor involved. The short visit may be a rich experience, definitely adding something to memory; but on the long visit the reverse process may begin—there may be a subtraction or reduction to a lower level. To stay long enough and never too long is the art of travel. Sometimes I am conscious that a city has yielded up its treasure to me in an hour, or a day, and that its capacity for entertaining and instructing and exalting me is already exhausted. Sometimes I know that there are qualities and characteristics which must be slowly savored, which must be grown into. Spain, for example, is a country in which I could remain for months, whereas Italy is (this is a purely personal impression) to be admired in passing. I think that France, though it fascinates on first view, cannot really surrender itself to the tourist. England has to be relished without haste. Germany binds me only with a brief spell. So I could almost set down the number of weeks or of months or of years that the foreigner, who would make the most economical use of his time, and would stop before the law of diminishing returns begins to operate, should devote to Hungary and to Czechoslovakia, and to Greece, and to Roumania, and to Ireland and to Switzerland, and to other European countries; while I might even venture to draw up a scale of values in American cities, provided it were for my own eyes and were not to be divulged to the proud citizens of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles and a score of other places, big and little. Here one afternoon, there one week, and then in the third a whole year, and in one marvelous place, the rest of one's days.

* * *

I am, however, not of those who would draw invidious comparisons between Paris and Vienna, Venice and Pasadena, Geneva and Prague, Madrid and Berlin, the lakes of northern Italy and the great lakes of Canada and the United States. They are all so different. Between the river and the hills in my Normandy village is the spot which I know most intimately, but I will not pretend that it is superior to another spot near the Pyrénées or a corner I love on the Riviera. Nor can I boast that I make it a business—as does one of my friends—to travel from continent to continent. There are always, travel we never so much, more places to see than we have seen. Behind the range of mountains are other ranges, and across the ocean there are other oceans. Who has set foot on a tithe of the islands of the world? Who has traced more than a few of the great waterways to their source? There is no end to travel, and we need not rush about in a panic of sight-seeing, for the swiftest airplanes would not take us to the multitudinous sites which we could wish to visit. In the long run, we must be content to know a very small tract of creation, and return to console ourselves in our little hamlet which provides ever-renewed spectacles for the most avid wanderer.

If I were not afraid of contradicting myself, I should suggest that in the infinite variety of nature there is no need to choose. Go where you will, there is something unique. Take the train, the steamer, the airplane, the automobile—you cannot go wrong.

"On every hand the roads begin,
And people walk with zeal therein . . .
Then follow you wherever hie
The traveling mountains of the sky,
Or let the stream in civil mode
Direct your choice upon a road;
For one and all, or high or low,
Will lead you where you wish to go;
And one and all go night and day
Over the hills and far away!"

But, chiefly to be remembered, one and all lead back home.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

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Marie Marcotte: A Pencil Drawing by J. D. Ingres

THOUGH Ingres is usually spoken of as the pupil of David—the leading French artist of the Revolutionary period—in point of fact he was much more influenced by his earlier master, Joseph Roques, in whose studio at Toulouse he had worked during his boyhood. It was Roques who first brought to his notice the early Italians; and in his old age Ingres used to say that it was his education at Toulouse that had taught him precision of drawing through a minute study of the Italian Primitives. All his life Ingres remained faithful to the ideals of his boyhood, and at an advanced age he claimed that he was still "what the young Ingres was at twelve years of age."

In this masterly drawing of a young woman, we see the firm precision of the artist's draftsmanship when he must have been about sixty-six years old. For the drawing—signed "Ingres Del."—bears the annotation *au Poncelet 28 Aoust 1846;* and Ingres was born at Montauban in 1780. The drawing, in pencil with some touches of white chalk, is of Mademoiselle Marie Marcotte, who afterward became Madame Alexandre Legentil. On the next day, the 29th August, 1846, Ingres made a portrait drawing of her husband, M. Legentil; and both drawings, preserved in the Marcotte Collection, were lent to the exhibition of portraits by Ingres and his pupils, held last April in the Jacques Seligmann Galleries, Paris.

F. R.

Young Gertrude Stein

They came by slow stages to San Francisco and settled down in Oakland. She remembers there the eucalyptus trees seeming to her so tall and thin and savage and the animal life very wild. But all this and much more, all the physical life of these days, she has described in the life of the Hersland family in her Making of Americans. The important thing to tell about now is her education.

Her father having taken his children to Europe so that they might have the benefit of a european education now insisted that they should forget their french and german so that their american english would be pure. Gertrude Stein had prattled in german and then in french but she had never read until she read english. As she says eyes to her were more important than ears and it happened then as always that english was her only language.

Her bookish life commenced at this time. She read anything that was printed that came her way and a great deal came her way. In the house were a few stray novels, a few travel books, her mother's well bound gift books Wordsworth, Scot and other poets, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress a set of Shakespeare with notes, Burns, Congressional Records, encyclopedias etcetera. She read them all and many times. She and her brothers began to acquire other books. There was also the local free library and later in San Francisco there were the mercantile and mechanics libraries with their excellent sets of eighteenth century and nineteenth century authors. From her eighth year when she absorbed Shakespeare to her fifteenth year when she read Clarissa Harlowe, Fielding, Smollet etcetera and used to worry lest in a few years more she would have read everything and there would be nothing unread to read, she lived continuously with the english language. She read a tremendous amount of history, she often laughs and says she is one of the few people of her generation that has read every line of Carlyle's Frederick the Great and Lecky's Constitutional History of England besides Charles Grandison and Wordsworth's longer poems. In fact she was as she still is always reading. She reads anything and everything and even now hates to be disturbed and above all however often she has read a book and however foolish the book may be no one must make fun of it or tell her how it goes on. It is still as it always was real to her.—GERTRUDE STEIN, in "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas." (London: Lane. New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Occupation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNDOUBTEDLY, a state which contributes much to the human sense of happy and contented living is that of useful occupation. The ability to greet each new day with the consciousness that some legitimate work awaits one, and when evening comes to feel, as did Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith,"

"Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose,"

is to fulfill a normal demand which cannot fail to bring a measure of satisfaction and contentment.

One who, contrary to his own desire, finds himself without occupation or employment may not always recognize that the right way out of such a situation must begin with himself. This does not imply that he personally is to blame for the condition in which he apparently finds himself. But even if he seems to be what he may consider a victim of circumstances, the only safe and sure way out of his difficulties lies in correcting his own thinking. Once his mental attitude is set right he has taken the first step toward the solution of his problem. He has entered the path of true freedom.

It is obvious that occupation is primarily mental. No one ever yet performed any task without first having thought about it. Indeed, the more vigilant the mental preparation, the more thoroughly every detail is thought out beforehand, the more satisfactory the result is likely to be. Proper mental preparation for any work is therefore a very necessary part of true achievement.

One who seems temporarily to have no definite outward occupation can always occupy himself with true thinking. Indeed, he can at this very moment enter upon the greatest of all vocations—that of learning the truth about God and man's relationship to Him. Herein lies occupation for every unemployed moment. Then a vocation of the most absorbing nature has been entered upon. Banished are idleness and ennui. A new and delightful pursuit has taken their place.

This is exactly what Christian Science makes possible. It goes to the root of unemployment by providing true occupation for each individual. It reveals to him spiritual reality, the true nature of God as Spirit and of man in His image and likeness. Once this spiritual vision has dawned upon him, he can know no more idle or useless hours, for he has begun to be about his Father's business. Does it seem unreasonable that, having become mentally occupied with the discernment of spiritual reality, he should see this activity externalized in the unfoldment of some useful employment? Thousands have proved that such expectation is not unreasonable. They have found that the spiritual illumination which an understanding of Christian Science imparts clarifies thought, increases perspicacity, gives a poise that can be gained in no other way. This in itself makes one of more value to his fellow men, and therefore there is greater demand for his service because of his increased mental efficiency.

On page 261 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." Herein we find set forth the very groundwork of all true occupation. To occupy thought with "the enduring, the good, and the true" is to lay a solid foundation for all worth-while achievement. It is to enter upon a career of constantly unfolding usefulness. It means an enriched and uplifting human experience.

By revealing the fact that spiritual things alone are real and enduring, Christian Science guides thought gently and normally into the steadfast contemplation of these things. Thus it enables the individual to bring them into his experience in some form humanly usable and advantageous. It imparts the joyful assurance that man, the real man of God's creating, forever reflects activity and usefulness. It sets free hitherto unsuspected ability, fosters the highest and noblest aspirations, engenders unselfed love for all mankind, thus providing the most satisfying mental occupation in which it is possible to engage. He who through a sincere study of Christian Science makes the quest of spiritual understanding his true vocation will not lack outward employment.

When the Master said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," he not only gave a promise but declared the operation of inviolable law, for thought must inevitably externalize itself. Thus he who centers his heart, his inmost thought, upon the things of Spirit will find in an ever increasing degree that all things necessary for happy and useful living will be added unto him.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Singing

Today I have seen a new kind of singing.

I have seen a cherry tree hung with ripe fruit;
That was a red song.

I have seen a rose bush
Blooming in a corner of a farmyard;
That was a white song.

I have seen a farmer loading alfalfa onto a hayrack;
That was a song which they sang together—
The farmer, and the green and purple bundles,
And the pitchfork in the farmer's hand.

Today I have seen a new kind of singing.
Today I have learned new ways to make a song.

MARGARET ANDERSON.

Les Occupations

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL EST certain qu'une occupation utile augmente beaucoup le sens humain de bonheur et de contentement. Sentir, au début de la journée, qu'une tâche légitime nous attend; puis quand la nuit tombe, pouvoir dire comme le "Forgeron de Village" dont parle Longfellow,

"Le repos vient récompenser
Mon travail d'aujourd'hui,"

c'est remplir une condition normale; et ceci apporte inévitablement une certaine mesure de satisfaction.

Supposons que contrairement à son désir, une personne se trouve sans occupation, sans emploi; bien qu'elle ne s'en rende peut-être pas compte, c'est chez elle que la situation doit tout d'abord être corrigée. Ceci n'implique pas qu'il faille la blâmer et la rendre personnellement responsable des circonstances apparentes. Cependant, même si elle paraît être, à ses propres yeux, victime des circonstances, ce n'est qu'en corrigeant sa pensée qu'elle pourra vraiment sortir de ses embarras. Une fois qu'elle aura rectifié son attitude mentale, elle aura fait le premier pas vers la solution de son problème, et se sera engagée dans la voie qui conduit à la liberté véritable.

Il est évident que les occupations sont avant tout mentales. Personne n'a jamais accompli une tâche quelconque sans y penser d'abord. En vérité, plus la préparation mentale est vigilante, la prévision de chaque détail complète, plus il est probable que le résultat donnera satisfaction. Donc, quel que soit le travail dont il s'agit, le vrai succès nécessite une préparation mentale appropriée.

Celui qui semble n'avoir temporairement aucune occupation définie peut toujours s'occuper de penser selon la vérité. Il peut au moment même débuter dans la plus grande des vocations—apprendre la vérité concernant Dieu et le rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu. Ceci représente une occupation qui remplira toutes les heures de loisir: quiconque s'y engage adopte une carrière des plus absorbantes. L'oisiveté et l'ennui sont chassés par une occupation nouvelle et pleine d'attrait.

Voilà précisément ce que la Science Chrétienne rend possible. Elle attaque le chômage à sa racine en fournissant à chacun des occupations véritables. Elle révèle au disciple la réalité spirituelle, la vraie nature de Dieu en tant qu'Esprit et de l'homme comme étant l'image et la ressemblance divine. Une fois qu'il a perçu les premières lueurs de cette vision spirituelle, il ne peut plus connaître ni l'oisiveté ni les heures stériles, car il a commencé d'être occupé aux affaires de son Père. Il s'occupe mentalement à discerner la réalité spirituelle; et pourquoi cette activité ne se manifesterait-elle pas sous la forme d'un emploi utile? Des milliers de personnes ont prouvé que cette attente est raisonnable. Elles ont constaté que l'illumination spirituelle produite par l'intelligence de la Science Chrétienne éclaircit la pensée, augmente la perspicacité et donne un équilibre qui ne peut s'acquérir d'aucune autre manière. Ces qualités augmentent la valeur de ce que l'homme peut faire pour ses semblables; et à mesure que s'accroissent ses capacités mentales, ses services sont de plus en plus recherchés.

A la page 261 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy écrit: "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées." Ce passage expose la base de toute occupation véritable. S'occuper mentalement des choses "permanentes, bonnes et vraies," c'est établir les fondements solides que demande toute œuvre de quelque valeur. C'est entrer dans une carrière dont l'utilité croîtra sans cesse; c'est avoir des bénédictions qui enrichissent et élèvent l'existence humaine.

En révélant le fait que les choses spirituelles sont seules réelles et durables, la Science Chrétienne conduit doucement et normalement la pensée à s'attacher à ces choses. Ainsi chacun de nous peut les faire entrer dans son expérience sous une forme humainement utilisable et profitable. La Science Chrétienne nous donne la joyeuse assurance que l'homme, l'homme réel créé par Dieu, reflète éternellement l'activité et les qualités utiles. Elle libère des talents jusqu'alors ignorés, encourage les aspirations les plus hautes et les plus nobles, engendre un amour désintéressé pour tous les humains et nous procure ainsi l'occupation mentale la plus satisfaisante. Celui qui, par l'étude sincère de la Science Chrétienne, adopte comme vocation véritable la recherche de l'intelligence spirituelle, ne manquera pas d'occupation visible.

Lorsque le Maître dit: "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus,"—il fit plus que de donner une promesse: il déclara l'action d'une loi inviolable, car la pensée doit inévitablement s'extérioriser. Aussi l'homme qui concentre ses affections, ses pensées les plus intimes, sur les choses de l'Esprit, constatera-t-il toujours davantage que les choses nécessaires à une existence heureuse et utile lui sont données par-dessus.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

We See the Dragon Boats Race

Our boatmen knew where to find the forbidden dragon races. We went to them next, and found that thousands of other people knew as well. Sampans, slipper boats, launches, craft propelled by coolies on a treadwheel, motor boats, and junks painted in every bright color, were parked so closely along the course that we had difficulty in finding a place.

Reed sheds had been erected along the shore for the comfort of the people who possessed no water vehicle. They were strung with gay colored balloons in dragon shape which hovered above their roofs. The sheds, as the boat decks, were filled with a merry holiday crowd, all dressed in brilliant gala costume.

Before the races began, a golden-dragon junk drifted along the race course. It held an orchestra of little maids dressed in the legendary costumes of the dragon-king's daughters. They played serpent-bellied *san hsien*, and sang the love songs of Summer Day. The clear, pointed notes of the instruments and the soft contralto voices of the maids were charming in combination as they floated to us over the water.

Too soon the race-starter cried "Hao! Hao! Hao!" and the orchestra cleared away. Then, amid wild applause from us all, the contestant dragon boats came out so that we could admire their beauty. . . .

Boats in a dragon race must be over ninety feet long and resemble dragons. The rowers may be any number the contesters choose, but they must be seated in pairs side by side. Builders make the boats as slim and light as possible. The prows are high, and shaped as a dragon's head with snarling or laughing mouth and long fangs, and are moved by ropes held by the front steersman. The sterns are also high, and made in image of a dragon's tail: they have long steering paddles in the likeness of fins that rise well above the gunwales. The body of the slim craft is painted with scales. Gold and silver touches give brilliance.

Each dragon boat has a coxswain with a drum. He times the oarsmen's movements by beating "Tum-tum-tum-tum-tum." Some dragons are raced with as few as thirty paddles and others have as many as a hundred. All have men in gay dress with bells, gongs, and cymbals standing at intervals between the rowers to excite them to mighty effort.

The dragon boats went slowly up and down the course before us. They were a gorgeous, never-to-be-forgotten pageant of extravagant splendor. Those that had won in previous seasons had their victories in gold lettering on scarlet ribbons hung about their dragons' necks. . . .

The dragon king's daughters, their junk moored now at the top of the course, clanged cymbals. The dragon boats lined up abreast of each other. The starter threw a line of lighted firecrackers into the air. The boats were off.

They passed us in close formation, the sun glistening on the bare backs of the oarsmen, and disappeared in a flash of color far down the river. We waved excitedly and shouted our partisanship in the deafening crowd roar.

A black dragon and a rose dragon crashed and were out of it before the boats passed us again. A yellow dragon, rather too shallow, capsized. The third time in passing five boats were more than two lengths ahead of the fleet. Their supporters ran along the shore or leapt from junk deck to junk deck, shouting their encouragement as the dragons shot like knives through the water, leaving white foam on the waves behind them.

In the fourth round, three boats were snout and snout to the front. Excitement reached a peak when it was seen that one of these was the scarlet dragon, oared by the "Blacksmiths' Guild," which had been at the very rear in the second round. Cheers rose and the beat of the coxswains' drums throbbed as the heartbeat of the populace. . . .

The dragons came forward. The beaters of gongs and cymbals were quiet. The oarsmen were pulling at swift speed, but appeared to be nearly spent. The coxswains beat fast but careful time. In silence tense with excitement, we of the crowd strained forward to watch.

Length by length the dragons came on together, neither seeming about to gain on the other. Then, within a yard of the ribbon, one of the Blacksmiths' oarsmen lost the rhythm and the scarlet dragon shipped water. She recovered without flooding. But the sea-green dragon won by half a jaw.—From "The House of Exile," by NORA WALN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Wind

Now has the wind a sound
Made out of rain;
A misty, broken secretness,
That drenches road and pane.
It drips and drips; a hush
Falls on the town;
Like golden clods an old tree shakes
Its apples down.

—LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in "White April and Other Poems." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Calm

Sleek stretch of sea,
Blue dome of sky,
And naught to gauge
Our progress by;
It's an illusion
That we move
Beyond our keel's
Restraining groove;

Beyond this spot
We cannot pass,
So let our futile
Engines cease:
We are a ship
Carved under glass
For some Gargantuan
Mantelpiece.

MILDRED WESTON.

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Progress in Education

Visit the School If You Can

But Don't Judge It Merely by Its Buildings

Choosing a School for Your Child—3

By Marguerite Lux

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY parents when they are ready to send their children away to school consider either the school where the mother went or schools where the daughter's friends happen to be. These two ways of choosing a school are natural and should be satisfactory, provided that parents are sufficiently assured that the school decided upon meets the special needs of their child.

However, you know that often schools which are taken upon the recommendation of friends are not even visited before the enrollment is made. It may be inconvenient for parents to make the trip and consequently they accept the judgment of their friends or their daughter's friends. This is a case for the exercise of wise judgment. A school should be chosen with special relation to the child. It is not often that a friend knows more about the needs of this child than the parents themselves. Second-hand information about a school, however sincere the source, is not to be relied upon too implicitly in so important a matter. In general, every effort should be made to see the school oneself, and form sound judgments. Furthermore, parents who have a genuine appreciation and a really unprejudiced opinion of their children's abilities, needs and characteristics, will wish to do all that they can, to seek out the school which most nearly approximates their idea of "best" for their children.

Not Encouraged in Her Real Gift

A girl of 13 came East from the Middle West and was placed in an expensive boarding school. Her parents had accepted this school upon the recommendation of friends. The daughter remained in the school for four or five years, and in all that time the parents never came East. Of course, they saw their daughter during vacations, when she was not away at camp; and they knew that she was fairly happy and that she had many friends in the school. They realized that she did not do much work or make as much progress as they had hoped, either in her classes or with her piano lessons which were an item of added expense. But as you know it is difficult for parents to prod children all the time, and they rather took it for granted that she probably was doing as well as she could.

When the girl had been in the school for nearly five years, she, herself, realized that she should have been in an entirely different environment—in a school which had very different standards both of work and of discipline. She had real ability, but her teachers mistook her laziness for dullness and so failed to bring out the latent ability which would have given the girl a realization of her powers of accomplishment. Furthermore she was an easy-going child and also very winsome, and she could "get by with it." Many young girls are apt to be mentally lazy, but given correct incentives and stimulus they quite soon realize a certain power of accomplishment in themselves and this encourages them to greater effort and the tendency to laziness disappears. The particular girl of whom I am writing had marked musical ability and the correct teacher would have been able so to rouse her feeling for music that she would have learned to discipline herself and become consecrated to the success of her talent.

If this girl had been in a school suited to her she would have developed very differently, and she would have gained a far finer outlook on life and a much better equipment with which to face womanhood. Her parents desired for her whatever she needed for her best development, but they did not know how to go about getting it for her. Think of the results which the right choice of school would have meant not only to the girl, herself, but also to her parents, her friends and the community in which she lives. Yet she is only one of many young girls who have this or a similar experience.

Fine School But Old Buildings

A few years ago a mother told me that she had entered her daughter in a school which she had never seen, but she had heard splendid things about it. In the fall she took her daughter to the school to see that she was properly started on her year. May I say that the school chosen was the best college preparatory school in that part of the country. It had high standards, excellent teachers, and the records of its students in the various colleges showed the high quality of work maintained. However, when the mother saw the school, she was quite upset by its physical appearance and she looked no deeper. It was in the city, its buildings were rather old, and for the most part the rooms seemed unattractive. She could not bear to have her daughter even a little uncomfortable, and so, quite dissatisfied, she looked about for another school in the same city.

Within a short time she located a "most beautiful" one—from an architectural point of view. The buildings were charming, the rooms were attractive—they even had private baths—and the grounds were lovely. Therefore with the mother displeased with the externals of the one, charmed with the externals of the other, the daughter was duly transferred. Not many months passed before the mother realized fully her mistake—a grave one. She had let the pleasing exterior blind her to those inner and deeper characteristics which after all are the only true measure.

A Year Lost

Because she was an honest person she acknowledged her mistake and the injustice to her daughter. But the year was practically a lost one to the sixteen-year-old girl, who needed so much the help and encouragement which good teaching and the correct environment would have given her. The mother was a college graduate and certainly appreciated educational advantages. She had an earnest desire to give her daughter the most beneficial schooling. But the mistake she made at looking only at the exterior, cost the daughter not only a year of time, but what is more serious, it gave to her a less correct sense of values, and certain contacts which for her were far from desirable. Thus the entire experience was a most disappointing one. But again, it is an experience shared by many.

It may seem as though there are many parents who are perfectly satisfied with a beautiful exterior, so long as their children have fair grades and are comparatively happy. But I feel sure that in reality these parents are far from satisfied. If they knew how to measure the worth of a school in relation to their children they would gladly do it.

H. Armstrong Roberts

Hundreds of Girls Are Enjoying This Wholesome Experience

The summer camp usually leaves a girl further along the road of unfoldment than it found her. If well-chosen with her needs in mind, it encourages her abilities, helps her to be less personal in her relationships and teaches her to adjust herself joyously to a group. Among sports, archery is gaining at the camps. It has history, beauty, and is not necessarily competitive except as one tries to better her former record—a wholesome thing to do. Music at camp becomes an everyday affair, a natural expression of coöperation and love of melody. The row of campers below is ready for tent inspection. Many a girl wins through to a higher standard of order while measuring up to this daily form of camp discipline.

Not Study of Music By Itself

But a Background of the Other Arts Given With It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

"CORNISH is a living example of the fact that a school succeeds, not because of money but because of ideas." In these words the founder of the Cornish School of Music, Drama and the Dance, speaks of its success.

Two ideas led to the establishment of "Cornish," as it is usually spoken of, and these same ideas carried out with fidelity for twenty years have given it a high place among art schools. In the days when Miss Nellie C. Cornish taught young fingers to play the piano, it came to her that music is not something to pour into a person but to bring out of him, not something for him to imitate but to express, not so much a matter of getting as of giving. The second idea, also a departure from the traditional theory of her day, was that music is not an isolated art study and that for the complete unity of art education, the full pattern of color, melody and movement must be expressed through the study of music, drama, painting and dancing.

For years Miss Cornish planned what to do, "If I ever have a school of my own," and then rather suddenly she had one. When prevented by the opening of the World War from taking a trip to Europe to study continental music teaching methods, she decided right there to take her European-trip money and start a school. This was in 1914.

Accumulated Dreams

For seven years it operated as a private school and then was taken over as a community project by the Cornish School Foundation with its founder retained as a director. At the outset it was not possible to include much more than the teaching of music but as it developed it attracted talented teachers who, in turn, enriched the institution by building up departments of the allied arts. Teachers with national reputations came because here was a place, not merely to fit into a program, but a place where they could give in terms of their ideals. Speaking of its growth the founder of the school has said, "It is because not one person but many have brought their pet dreams together and have made it a home for ideals."

The School of the Theater came into being in 1918 under the direction of Maurice Browne and Ellen Van Volkenburg. The School of the Dance gradually developed from folk dancing given as a part of the music course into a successful ballet and later a modern school of esthetic dancing. Rhythmic development being considered a part of the complete art education, Dalcroze eurythmics became a much emphasized part of the curriculum and are today a requirement for all graduate students.

The Art Department began with the need of the School of the Theater for color and design in making stage costumes and sets; later when the Cornish puppeteers were established they too needed art work, until today theater design and advertising art are important courses.

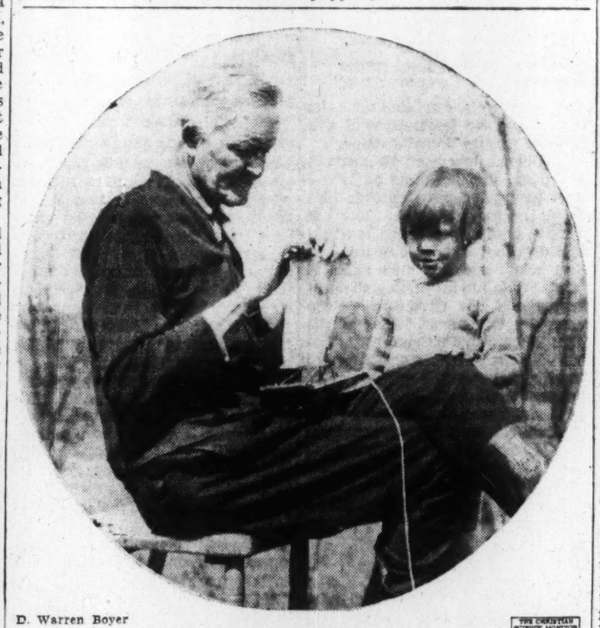
Normal Cause Added

When need of training teacher artists became more and more apparent, a normal course was added, and now Cornish-trained teachers of art are sprinkled throughout the West and are doing much to encourage its cultural development.

All departments and activities of Cornish are housed under one roof which shelters not only teaching studios but a completely equipped theater and rehearsal hall. It is a multifariously busy place with little children learning to dance, with pianists, harpists, violinists, singers, young dancers hoping to become great artists, practical people learning to teach, and amateurs who come just for general cultural training.

Just as it was planned years ago, the student who majors in one branch of art is given a correlated course in allied subjects; a drama student studies diction, literature, history, phonetics, music and its relation to drama; the one who studies dancing is thoroughly grounded in technic, history, forms, music, design, color, and eurythmics in their relation to the dance.

Cornish has finished its twentieth year, and has not only attracted world artists to the formative, young Northwest but has sent forth young artists who have contributed to the world's largess of art as teachers, dancers, actors and musicians in New York, Paris, Berlin. During this time it has supplied recitals of excellent music, produced plays that would otherwise have been locally unavailable, provided opportunities for hearing great artists, and delighted young and old with puppetry.



D. Warren Boyer

When a Fellow Has a Gran'pa

But 'Most Anyone the Right Age Can Play 'Gran'pa.'

And it's worth it, on both sides. For when a fellow is small, and knows someone who has been in the world a long time and who has had all sorts of interesting experiences and will share them, something wonderful comes into that fellow's life and is never forgotten. As for the "Gran'pa"—or maybe "Gran'ma"—well, there's something wonderful, too, in winning the companionship of that fellow who is small. In fact, it's so satisfying that it shouldn't be missed. And, of course, if there isn't anybody in the family that will do, there is surely someone in a neighbor's family that can be "borrowed" to complete the team.

Helping the Job-Hunting Child

Organization That Softens Hard Knocks of Big City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

MORRIS is 16 and small for his age but alert and keen. His father's wages have been cut again and again. His mother wonders how they will ever be able to get along. Without confiding in either of his parents, Morris decides to quit school and hunt for a job.

Tony is 18 and a typical product of his neighborhood in Brooklyn: crude, rough and tumble, but strong and full of energy. All day long he tramps the city streets looking for work. He is afraid to go home until nightfall. There is no room for him in the crowded tenement. He worries his mother, teases his sister, and fights with his younger brother.

To children such as these, a big city is hard. Eager to do their share of the world's work there seems to them to be no one who needs their services and no one who cares what happens to them. Small wonder that even the bravest sometimes become discouraged, difficult and bitter.

For 15 years it has been the purpose of the Vocational Service for Juniors to ease this situation among young people: to offer them help in solving the perplexing problem of job-hunting and to make them feel that there is someone vitally interested in what they hope to be and do.

The service tries to make its first contact with these youngsters while they are still in school. The directors feel that if boys and girls are helped to plan their programs along the lines of their natural interests they will not be so eager to leave their classes. In coöperation with the city Board of Education, vocational counselors familiar with the special problems of youngsters were placed in the junior high schools. It was the job of these counselors to help the children work out study programs that would interest them and at the same time point toward a definite vocational goal: trade school, high school, or some special training institution. So helpful were these counselors that the city decided to take them over on its own pay roll, although the service continues to coöperate with them in every way possible.

During the last two years when jobs for boys and girls have seemed to be fewer than ever the service has developed another interesting activity. It conducts in every junior high school vigorous stay-in-school drives. Prominent men and women are asked to speak at school assemblies on the employment situation and the advantages of getting a complete education.

Free Placement Bureau

For those who must leave school or who have graduated, the service maintains a free employment bureau where any youngster may apply for help in finding work. Miss Margaret Mack, director of the bureau, and vocational counselor, has never lost her experience or her vision. Her training as a social worker and her experience as a counselor has given her a rare understanding of growing boys and girls and their needs. Her friendly, sympathetic smile wins their confidence while at the same time her alert eyes and ears note each detail that may help her to help them. As is necessary when large groups of individuals must be handled quickly and efficiently a careful routine has been worked out, but not once does she allow the children to feel that they are classified as "types" or "cases." Each boy or girl is an individual and is treated as such.

Through various channels Morris and Tony hear of the Service's Employment Bureau. Morris is the first to arrive and it happens that Mr. Baldwin, who usually interviews the boys, is engaged so Morris is invited into Miss Mack's office. She listens attentively to his story and then asks him how old he is. He tries to hedge. Finally he admits he is only 16. Miss Mack reminds him of the law which requires all boys under 17 to attend school at least one day a week while working. Then adroitly questioning him she discovers that he doesn't dislike school, that as a matter of fact he likes it very much, that his real reason for leaving is the situation at home. Miss Mack pauses impressively. Then she asks if he were awarded a scholarship that would take care of his personal expenses and so ease the strain on the family would he be willing to return to school? Morris hesitates—then surrenders completely.

Several days afterward Miss Mack learns from his principal that Morris has an excellent record at school and that he would undoubtedly profit by a chance to finish his work there. She presents these facts together with his family's budget to the service's scholarship committee. Then much to Morris's keen delight he is informed that he is one of the few to be awarded a scholarship for the rest of the year, and for the rest of his secondary school career if he continues to deserve it.

Meets Him on His Own Ground

Tony slumps into a seat in front of Mr. Baldwin's desk. He wants a job. Sullenly and without enthusiasm, he answers the counselor's questions. Yes, he is 18. No, he hasn't ever had a job. At last the pink registration card is completely filled out. Then Mr. Baldwin looks up and kindly explains to him that at present he hasn't a thing to offer. But every once in a while something does come in and it might be a good idea to stay within calling distance. Would he like to go upstairs to the recreation room and meet some of the other fellows?

Mechanically Tony follows the counselor upstairs to a long sun-lit room filled with ping-pong tables, checkerboards, comfortable chairs and racks filled with interesting looking magazines. A ping-pong tournament is in progress and everyone is crowded around one of the tables at the far end of the room where the semifinals are being played off. Mr. Baldwin calls the counselor in charge of the room over and introduces Tony to him. After the semifinals are over one of the boys challenges Tony to a game. The time flies by and almost before he realizes it noon and closing time arrives.

Whole Attitude Changes

Tony becomes a regular attendant of the game room. Several times he is sent out on temporary jobs. His whole attitude changes. He is one boy the counselor knows he can depend on. When the CCC allows the service to recommend a number of boys for work in their camps, Tony is one of the first to take advantage of the offer. He is accepted and jubilantly leaves for camp feeling as though at last his chance has come.

The Vocational Service for Juniors has not been able to alter business conditions and so supply all its boys and girls with jobs. But it has made an heroic attempt to provide activities that will help to keep their minds occupied and their bodies in good physical condition. In addition to the scholarships such as Morris was awarded and the recreation room which gave Tony a real "hang-out" the service has organized special dancing classes and made arrangements with gymnasiums and swimming pools. All the boys and girls who register with them are welcome to take advantage of each one of these opportunities while waiting for the job that is around the corner.

This organization and all its activities are entirely supported by voluntary contributions. In 1932 these amounted to over $50,000. That such a sum could be collected at such a time for such an organization is convincing proof of the worth of the service and its work.

THURSTON CHILD.

Educating the Geniuses

The School Considers the 'Forgotten Child' of Talent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stanford, Calif.

SCHOOLS of the United States have before them the opportunity of one of the most important educational reforms of the country, in the eyes of Dr. Lewis Terman of Stanford University in California, whose investigation of the last 12 years into the causes and development of genius has revealed some intensely interesting facts.

"This country has never taken seriously enough the problems of the individual superior children, the conservation and cultivation of every form of exceptional talent," Dr. Terman says. "Where the call for this once broke the silence only at long intervals, it now beats an incessant tattoo.

"Every civilized country is being rocked by social, economic and political problems and the ablest political scientists in America do not claim to have the ultimate solution to the present conditions.

"I believe that the future of the world depends more upon finding, conserving and training the latent talent among the population than upon anything else," he continued, "and of course this training of the talent should be accompanied by training in character and social responsibility."

With the purpose in view of setting the stage for such an educational reform, Dr. Terman has conducted an experiment to determine, if possible, what traits may be said to characterize children of marked superior intellectuality and wherein they differ from normal children.

The investigation included their sense of humor, cheerfulness and optimism, leadership, desire to excel, truthfulness, common sense, and a study of their vocational tendencies, scientific proclivities, artistic temperaments, domestic inclinations, business acumen, travel aspirations, religious interests and sports.

More Important Than Meteors

"Scientists have thought nothing of going to such pains to solve the mysteries connected with a meteor that strikes the earth or a comet that approaches our planetary system," Dr. Terman explained, "yet a phenomenon of this kind offers less of marvel and infinitely less of immediate importance to mankind, than the advent and the career of a genius."

When the mental, physical and character traits of gifted children are better understood, it will be possible to set about their education with better hope of success, the professor believes.

To obtain a thousand "gifted children" on which to conduct the experiment, Dr. Terman and a corps of assistants, sifted a quarter of a million California school children by means of menta. tests. The result of this investigation has revealed that gifted children, as a group, are more popular in school, hold more offices, are awarded more honors and have better health than the unselected group.

No longer can objection to special classes, special curricula and special classroom procedure, be based on the belief that intellectually superior children are puny, sickly freaks, "different" from other boys and girls, as has commonly been alleged. There is nothing strange or mysterious in the interests of these selected children. They enjoy and play games and take a natural interest in their school work, differing from the others only in degree.

A Check-Up After a Decade

Whether intellectually superior children become intellectually superior adults, will be determined in another round-up after another decade has passed, Dr. Terman hopes.

"This has been a fact-finding project without promise of devising improved methods for the educational treatment of gifted children," he said, "but I hope the time will come when such children, whose parents cannot give them the advantage of training and education, will be provided for from state funds.

"Great geniuses, those of truly heroic stature, are at best, so rare that they can never be a matter of very general educational concern; but there has never been an equality of opportunity for the gifted children of all classes. The superior child in a family of more than moderate means has a very much clearer road than the superior child in a financially poor family.

"The point is," he concluded, "that there is abundant work in this day and age for the men and women of high ability and it is probably at this level that rightly directed educational endeavor can be most effective."

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Long's Guardsmen Seize Poll Lists In New Orleans

(Continued from Page 1)

them using flashlights. Large crowds gathered outside.

In his hotel suite, from which he directs his political campaigns, Senator Long sat closeted with Governor Allen and other state officials and directed the fresh attack.

The "Kingfish" has conducted a stern campaign against Mr. Walmsley for the last two weeks, charging that the city was a "cesspool of corruption."

In the September primary, two Representatives from New Orleans and numerous other officials will be nominated. Rival sets of candidates have been indorsed by Long and Walmsley.

Mayor Walmsley returned to New Orleans yesterday from a two weeks' vacation and issued a blanket statement denying charges made by Senator Long during the last two weeks.

He threw down the gauntlet to the Senator and offered to resign from his office if Mr. Long would resign as Senator and enter a special election with him for Mr. Long's office. The Senator unceremoniously refused to comment.

"In my opinion, this proclamation is the most ridiculous and absurb thing that has transpired in the entire opera bouffe that has been staged by the mad hatter," Walmsley said.

"This is just another attempt to intimidate the voters of the city of New Orleans who have refused to be dominated by Huey Long. I can assure the people of New Orleans that militia or no militia, peace and quiet will be maintained in New Orleans at all cost."

Mr. John G. Hollapd, former investigator for the United States Senate, meanwhile has been brought to New Orleans by the Women's Committee of Louisiana to seek more evidence against Senators Long and John T. Overton, whom the women are trying to oust from the Senate on charges of fraud and corruption.

He will go into evidence which Mrs Hilda Phelps Hammond, committee chairman, said has been offered by citizens from all parts of the State. He said he would gather facts and prepare a case which the women's committee plan to present to the Senate when it convenes next January.

Mr. Holland said he would pay particular attention to charges that Senator Long dominated and browbeat the recent State Legislature and defied the laws of the State in forcing through legislation. He said he would place the facts before the committee who in turn would present them to the Senate on the grounds that such practices were further proof that Long was not fit to sit in the Senate.

Carrots Typify Relief in California

(Continued from Page 1)

name printed on the blank. He's chairman of the board.

But the office wasn't so interesting as the field. I ran across one man who had once been a candidate for Governor—a serious candidate, who ran well—in a mid-western state. Near-by, I heard this peach story The unemployed helped a farmer pick his peaches, and were of course paid in peaches. The simple thing was to can them, for there was no money-market for peaches. But they only canned half of the peaches, and gave the other half back to the farmer, who canned them along with his own.

For the returned peaches, they got the peach-stones from the entire crop. Now, they had discovered, peach stones are saleable in fine residential neighborhoods as firewood—thrown on the blaze they make a lovely flame. So the unemployed, unable to sell peaches, and too clever to can them all, got money with which to buy—necessities, like gasoline and groceries—from despised peach stones.

These stories could be multiplied by the hundreds. But they're only one phase of the problem. The relief authorities have an eye to the future. They know that much of southern California's unemployed cannot hope for jobs, unaided. So they are planning long-term methods of making them self-sufficing.

Subsistence Homesteads

Most interesting are the subsistence homesteads. If these are needed in West Virginia, they certainly are in southern California. The relief authorities, already hard at work, have plotted homes for 5000 families in the San Joaquin and Imperial Valleys. At a capital expenditure of $2000, the yearly interest on which is about what it would cost to support a family on dole for a month or so, they can make the entire family self-supporting. Though the farm is small, and will not enter into competition with other farmers, the family can raise 75 per cent of their needs. The other 25 per cent they can earn by working as extra seasonal help, which is badly needed, for neighbor farmers. Incidentally, labor thus obtained would put an end to much of the severe troubles with transient workers which recently flamed in the Imperial and San Joaquin Valleys.

Then there is the Mexican village. The unemployed, and stranded, Mexican group in southern California is large. It is hopeless. But they have discovered that the Los Angeles area buys $750,000,000 worth of Mexican handcrafts annually. "Why not let the Los Angeles Mexicans who are dependent on relief make this," it was asked. So the State Emergency Relief Administration is rapidly advancing plans to erect, at modest capital expense, a Mexican village somewhere near Los Angeles. The interest on the money would be less than a few weeks relief spending for the Mexicans—money which as relief vanishes into limbo. But it would make the group self-sufficing and insure its future.

These are the sort of projects which reveal American character at its best.

New Deal Sentiment Divided

But, of course, they are only one aspect of Southern California. Here, as elsewhere, I found the same cleavage of sentiment about President Roosevelt and his experiments. The business men, industrialists, bankers, lawyers, were pretty critical of experimentation. "Isn't it leading toward a socialistic, or communistic, state?" said one of them in words which expressed the view of many

Among the unemployed, in barber shops and small lunchrooms, and on street corners, it was a different story. One long-experienced politician a Wilsonian Democrat who has some criticism of things as they are now run in Washington, actually said to me, sitting in the overstuffed chair of a sumptuous club, "Roosevelt's popularity here is fantastic!" This sentiment he had found among the ordinary people. And I ran across a number of liberal lawyers, business men, and others, who also supported the administration.

Generally, however, it was the old story, with a sharp cleavage running about half-way through what is called the "middle class." Those above the cleft were against the administration; those below it—and they were far greater in number—were strongly enthusiastic. The only exceptions were among "liberals" above the line, who were pro-Roosevelt, and "radicals" below the line, who were as bitterly critical as the "Tories."

Slow Progress in Recovery

California got the depression last; Southern California was smitten with peculiar force because of its dependent population—not the blow which in places like Gary, Ind., put 90 per cent of the people out of jobs, but a protracted blow which made the city slow to respond to the upturn. That is the situation today—a very slow, painfully protracted, progress uphill.

The statistics are far more encouraging than anything business men will admit in conversation. Thus, the index of Far Western Business, compiled by the ubiquitous Bank of America, shows general business at a level of 65 per cent over the 1920-29 "normal," which is a gain of 7.6 per cent over June, 1933, 6.4 per cent over June, 1932, and 20.8 per cent above the depression low. June, expected to decline over May, increased by .3 per cent.

Western retail sales increased over 1933 for the sixth consecutive month, but Southern California itself showed a decline—the only part of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District to drop. This was while the entire nation was increasing by 9 per cent.

Despite the longshoremen's strike, wages and employment are up. About 24.8 per cent more industrial workers are on pay rolls than in June last year, while the total pay was 24.6 per cent higher. June bank debits—some indication of money flowing into industry—showed a 10.1 per cent gain over last year's equivalent month and 10.7 per cent over June, 1932.

25.3 P. C. Gain in Employment

Meanwhile, California's farm price index was 93.8 per cent of the 1910-1915 average, representing a 16-point increase (20.6 per cent over May, 1934, and 66 per cent higher than the depression low in April, 1933.

Employment in Los Angeles itself was 25.3 per cent higher in June, this year, than in June, 1933.

The petroleum industry—very important in Los Angeles—shows better prices and a promise of favorable earnings.

Totaling up these dry-as-dust figures, the statistical picture in Los Angeles has an encouraging side. What they do not reveal is the extent of unemployment—one to every four—even though it is declining. For the burden is still great.

But it is being tackled. The same ingenuity that brought people to California and made an empire of this vast region is at work on the problems caused by too bright skies, too pleasant breezes, too abundant acres and too many people for the economic base on which they must stand. The base is slowly being broadened. Man is winning. But it is a slow fight, even if it is heartwarming.

[Mr. Canham's next article will be from San Francisco].

Shipping Peace on Pacific; Several Other Strikes Halted

(Continued from Page 1)

in most Pacific coast ports they have received employment. They assert these agencies, controlled by the steamship companies, indulged in blacklisting and other unfair practices, and they do not wish to use them further, even on a temporary basis, and with Federal Government supervision of their activities.

As an expression of their objections, a group of seamen, led by the venerable Mr. Andrew Furuseth, president of Seamen's Union, gathered in a vacant lot here yesterday and burned their hated "finkbooks," or certificates of character and conduct demanded for employment through hiring halls. Loudly they proclaimed they were burning their chains by abandoning the "fink" or "scab" hiring hall system.

Bound to Accept Award

Meantime preparations for final settlement of all water-front disputes were going forward. The stevedores will shortly begin arbitration before the National Longshoremen's Board. They and their employers have agreed to be bound by the award of the board.

The licensed and unlicensed personnel will probably each separately attempt to settle their disputes with the steamship companies through collective bargaining, but if this fails, the case will go to the National Longshoremen's Board for arbitration.

Whatever obstacles yet stand in the way of final settlement, however, the Pacific coast smiled today as men returned to work, and the high-piled docks began to be unloaded with something approaching normal speed. Shipping will be ready to resume long-forgotten schedules as soon as the unlicensed men go back to their jobs.

Fourteen Communists arrested in disturbances which climaxed the general strike here have been ordered deported, Mr. Edward W. Cahill, United States Commissioner of Immigration at this port, announced that 15 others, who claim American naturalization, may yet be deported, if they can be proved guilty of subversive acts.

Negotiators Maneuver To Find Settlement In Minneapolis Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 31—A battle of witnesses was in progress today as Gov. Floyd B. Olson and federal conciliators maneuvered to bring an end to the Minneapolis truck strike and the rule of National Guard troops.

The secrecy of all parties concerned made it impossible to obtain positive knowledge of just what was going on behind the scenes but a series of conferences starting late yesterday and a "report of stewardship" by the Governor over the radio last night indicated intense efforts were being made to reach settlement.

Strike leaders met with the Governor following his radio speech and afterward stated they had laid down an ultimatum that if a 24-hour stoppage of all trucks was not ordered and if they were not allowed to examine the records of the National Guard permit bureau, their pickets would take charge of the situation and truck movements would be halted by them.

No Details Given Out

The Governor opened conferences with the Rev. Francis Haas representing the National Labor Board and Mr. H. E. H. Dunnigan sent here from the Department of Labor yesterday.

The two mediators were said to have revised their settlement plan slightly in favor of the employers and had received assurance from strike leaders that the revisions would be accepted by the Truck Drivers' Union. Shortly thereafter the proposal was presented to the chairman of the Employers' Advisory Committee, it was understood.

The conferences proceed with no definite information forthcoming on the actual progress.

In the evening the Governor went on the air as he had announced he would last Saturday. Thousands of citizens prepared for "fireworks" sat down to their radio to listen. Friends and foe alike know the state's chief executive—who for some 10 years had been Hennepin County's prosecuting attorney—for a master of forensics. And they had been primed by events of the past few days to expect dynamite.

Reviews Situation Impartially

But instead of launching an attack on the employers as he had been expected to do, the Farmer-Labor Party head of the state and military forces confined himself to a more or less neutral review of the strike situation since last spring and an explanation for martial law. As a matter of fact it had been understood by friends close to the Governor that he originally had intended to take the employers and particularly the Citizens Alliance to task, but it was clear that in view of the most recent attempts at settlement he had decided to tone down his remarks to avoid widening a breach that is already a gaping cavern.

Explains Martial Rule

After reviewing the various attempts to bring an end to the strike and the refusal of the employers to accept peace proposals the Governor launched into his explanation to martial law.

He declared that it was only because law and order had broken down that he took this drastic action and that after quieting the warring factions his next step had been to see that the people were supplied with common necessities. He indicated that he intended gradually to restore the normal flow of commerce. The National Guard was in control, not to take orders from either employers or strikers, he said, but was in the city in the interests of the rest of the people of the city who vastly outnumber the members of both contending forces.

Meanwhile truck movements have been boosted to a point where about half of the city's registered trucks are in operation. Groceries and meats in addition to milk, ice, breadstuffs, and fuel were being moved today.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10;30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1200kc-232m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

EVANSVILLE—Sundays, Aug. 5, 19; and Sept. 2, 4:30-4:45 p. m., WGBF, 630kc-476m.

FORT WAYNE—Sundays, Aug. 12 and 26; 4 p. m., WOWO, 1160kc-259m.

TERRE HAUTE—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH—Sundays, Aug. 5, 12 and 19, 6:45-7:00 p. m., KFNF, 890kc-327m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON—First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE—Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m.; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1210kc-248m.

DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.

ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Wednesdays and Thursdays, Aug. 8 and 9; Sept. 5 and 6; Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m.; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 3:00-3:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HOUSTON—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1290kc-232.4m.

WESLACO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1200kc-338m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—July 30, 31 and Aug. 1, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

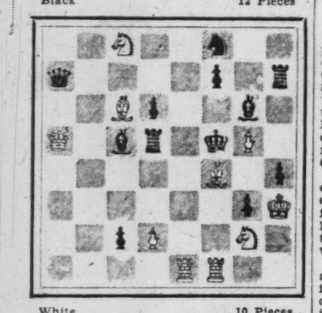
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1639

By M. Wrobel

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

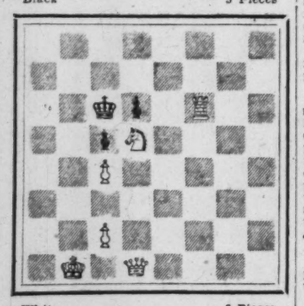
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Skakbladet, 1933)

Problem No. 1640

By W. H. Shinkman

Black 3 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Another Shinkman favorite. It first appeared in the Deutsche Schachzeitung, March, 1875.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1637. Kt-Kt2

No. 1638. 1 B-B4 threat
2. K-Kt7
1. ——— Kt-B3
2. QxRP
1. ——— R-B3
2. K-K5
1. B-B is defeated by PxP; 2 K-Kt7, R-Kt5!

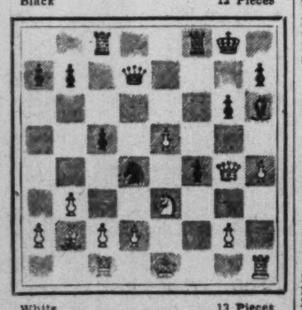
End-Game No. 210 White wins: 1 Kt-R6ch, Resigns. If 1 . . . PxKt; 2 BxP, QxB; 3 QxPch, etc. If 1 . . . K-R; 2 KtxPch, K-Kt; 3 Q-Kt3, Q-K2; 4 Kt-R6ch, K-R; 5 R-B7, etc.

End-Games

This position arose in a game won by Kmoch from von Holzhausen, Giessen, 1928. Black, soon has a winning material advantage.

End-Game No. 211

Black 12 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

Capt. J. J. Araiza, who succeeded Carlos Torre as Mexican champion, and Lajos Steiner of Budapest are expected to be among the contestants in the jubilee tournament of the New York State Chess Association, to be held at Syracuse during the second half of August.

A Century of British Chess

We are indebted to David McKay Company, South Washington Square, Philadelphia, Penna., for a review copy of "A Century of British Chess," by Philip W. Sergeant, author of "Morphy Gleanings," "Morphy's Games of Chess," etc. As the title indicates, this book is a history of British chess doings from 1830, from the celebrated MacDonnell-de la Bourdonnais match to the Hastings congress of last Christmas.

Although primarily centered on British chess, it is really a history of modern chess, for all of the great modern masters, from Morphy to Kashdan, have played in England; and many of them, like Zukertort and Gunsberg, although born elsewhere, lived in England many years.

Mr. Sergeant's work is careful and scholarly. In the earlier period, when known facts are few and contemporary accounts often conflicting, he gives his sources, and in the comparative sketchiness with which certain early doings are treated, reveals the need for an historical account of this kind.

The book contains 384 pages, with 18 illustrations, and retails for $5. Libraries, in particular, should have it for reference, and it makes interesting reading, especially for those to whom MacDonnell, Staunton and Blackburne, to mention only a few, may be little more than names.

There is a similar need for a book dealing with American chess during the same period.

Alekhine's eighth win, in the Bogoljubow match, came in the twenty-fifth game, after Bogoljubow had won two games in succession. Bogoljubow, after trying desperately to force a winning combination, faced with the loss of a pawn, lost his queen instead! This game gave Alekhine 15 points in a match of 30 games, so that with the twenty-sixth a draw, the long match was finally finished. The first game was begun April 1; the last was finished June 14.

Twenty-Fifth Game
Queen's Gambit

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 Q-B4	Q-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	P-QB3	25 P-B3	P-R4
3 P-B4	PxP	26 Q-K2	R-Q5
4 P-K3	B-Kt5	27 Q-K3	R-Q2
5 BxP	P-K3	28 PxP	BxRP
6 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2	29 R-B5	B-Kt3
7 P-KR3	B-R4	30 KR-B	QR-Q
8 P-R3	KKt-B3	31 B-B4	R-Q8ch
9 P-K4	B-K2	32 B-B	RxR
10 Castles	Castles	33 RxR	P-R5
11 B-B4	P-R4	34 R-B4	R-Q8
12 B-QR2	Q-Kt3	35 R-Kt4	Q-B2
13 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	36 P-B4	Q-Q
14 Q-K2	Q-R3	37 Q-B2	P-B4
15 Q-K3	P-Kt4	38 P-K5	B-K
16 Kt-K5	KtxKt	39 R-Kt6	Q-B
17 BxKt	P-Kt5	40 R-Q6	R-B8
18 BxKt	BxB	41 Q-Q4	K-R2
19 Kt-K2	PxP	42 K-B2	Q-B7ch
20 PxP	P-B4	43 Q-Q2	Q-B4ch
21 QR-B	PxP	44 Q-K3(a)	RxBch
22 KtxP	BxKt	Resigns	
23 QxB	KR-Q		

(a) 44 Q-Q4 is somewhat better, but Black could force a draw with Q-B7ch, for if 45 B-K2, B-Kt4; 46 Q-Q2, Q-B4ch; or play for a win with 44 . . . QxRP.

Fine and Horowitz, two of New York's young masters, have recently finished a 10-game match, played at Philadelphia and New York. Fine was the winner, with four wins, one loss and five draws. Here is how Horowitz defeated his characteristically aggressive opponent with a sudden attack:

Seventh Game
Ruy Lopes

Horowitz White	Fine Black	Horowitz White	Fine Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 P-B6	P-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 Kt-K7ch	K-R2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	25 KtxP	BxBP(a)
4 B-R4	P-Q3	26 Kt-K7ch	K-Kt2
5 BxKtch	PxB	27 Q-Kt3ch	K-R
6 P-Q4	PxP	28 Q-B4	B-Kt2
7 KtxP	B-Q2	29 QxBP	Q-Kt5
8 Castles	Kt-B3	30 Kt-B5	Q-B6
9 Q-B3	P-B4	31 QxBch	QxQ
10 Kt-B5	BxKt	32 KtxQ	KxKt
11 PxB	R-R2	33 R-K7ch	K-B3
12 B-Kt5	B-K2	34 RxP	P-QR4
13 Kt-B3	Castles	35 K-B	P-R5
14 QR-K	R-K	36 K-K2	PxP
15 R-K3	P-R3	37 RPxP	R-R8
16 B-R4	Q-R	38 R-KR7	R-QB8
17 Q-Q3	B-Q	39 RxPch	K-K4
18 KR-K	RxR	40 K-Q2	R-B8
19 RxR	Q-Kt2	41 K-K3	R-K8ch
20 P-QKt3	R-R	42 K-Q3	R-Q8ch
21 BxKt	BxB	43 K-B3	Resigns
22 Kt-Q5	B-K4		

(a) If 38 . . . PxKt; 39 RxB

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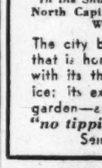

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Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Listed Stock Quotations

Decline in Rail Issues Main Feature of Dull Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Slip Back Into Doldrums As Prices Sag Again

Decline in Rail Issues Outstanding Feature of Dull Market

By **Forrest Price**

Traders treaded lightly today. And it is no wonder, considering the precipitate drop the stock market has had recently.

But it is significant that business on the exchange slowed considerably on the decline today. Total transactions amounted to about 590,000 shares.

The tendency was not altogether downward. Here and there were shares which managed to keep above Monday's closing prices.

There were some new 1934 lows established, particularly by the leading rails. On account of the drought and smaller crops which will be carried to market, the railroads will soon begin to feel the effects of decreased tonnage. That's the main reason for the decline in the carrier shares.

With the exception of Allied Chemical which yielded 2 points or more, losses sustained by the industrials were mainly fractional. A mild rally occurred toward the close.

Just to be different, Homestake Mining shot up 15 points on one transaction.

There was not much demand for bonds. Rail liens followed the downward course of railway stocks but to a lesser degree. Some of them ruled fairly firm. A few leading corporate loans managed to move fractionally higher. European bonds showed a sagging tendency, German Government 5½s losing about a point. Canadian 4s advanced a good fraction.

Profit-taking was ascribed as the reason for the rather sharp decline in grain prices. Wheat dropped as much as 1½ cents, and corn a cent at one time. Cotton was irregular. Rubber and silver improved moderately.

With the rather drastic decline in the stock market during the last 10 days prices are now more in line with corporate earnings than has been the case in months.

However, traders are still timid, and wonder how the cat will next jump. There is nothing to worry about. The main thing corporations have in mind is mounting expenses due to higher taxes to a great extent. To keep costs of operations down is the achievement they are striving for.

Hope for better business is seen in the fact that as a result of five years' subnormal production in nearly all manufacturing lines, there is a shortage of both durable and consumption goods which must sooner or later be made up. Also that the Government will help to keep the wheels of industry in motion by spending millions for recovery and relief activities.

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Most financial markets today were inclined to tread lightly on slippery trading highways.

Although close watch was being kept of both domestic and foreign developments, news from these sectors apparently was not of a character to stir Wall Street out of a summer-time lethargy.

Stocks were rather soft from the start, as several of the leading rail issues stumbled into new low ground for the year. Notwithstanding the fact that sagging tendencies were general, the volume of transactions was quite low.

New 1934 Lows

New 1934 bottoms were recorded by shares of San Ala ... off around 3 points, and N. Y. Central and Northern Pacific, down a point or more each. Union Pacific dropped more than 2, and Baltimore & Ohio lost 1.

American Commercial Alcohol gave up 2, and declines of fractions to a point or more were registered by U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Bethlehem Steel, Corn Products, Allied Chemical, Consolidated Gas, General Motors, Chrysler, American Can, Johns-Manville, U. S. Smelting, Howe Sound, Cerro de Pasco and many others. Food issues held up fairly well.

Bonds Moved Narrowly

Bonds moved hesitantly in a narrow range in the listed trading today. Losses were centered largely in the rail section, but changes were of a minor order.

U. S. Governments were irregular, with fluctuations ranging from gains of ⅛ of a point to losses of 3-16 of a point. The volume was relatively light.

A few rail liens, such as St. Paul 5s and Southern Railway 4s, were firm, but the majority recorded slight recessions. Losers included Alleghany 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

Utilities and industrials had a fairly steady tone. Goodyear 5s, Chile Copper 5s and International Telephone 5s dipped fractionally, but Consolidated Gas 5½s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s advanced. Many other favorites held virtually unchanged.

In the foreign list, German Government 5½s lost a point, while Italian 7s and Polish 7s declined around a half point each. Canadian 4s added a fraction to recent gains, but other foreign obligations were quiet and steady.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934. Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind ls	20 RR's	60 Ut's	Total
Monday	82.4	82.8	88.2	84.5
Week ago	83.2	84.7	89.2	85.7
Month ago	82.9	86.9	89.6	86.4
Year ago	75.8	80.9	86.0	80.9
Two years ago	81.7	89.8	97.8	86.4
Three years ago	84.4	98.4	101.1	94.6
High (1934)	83.9	90.0	90.6	88.1
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.6	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.2	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100.)

Warner Bros. Pictures

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., and subsidiaries report a net loss for the 39 weeks ended May 26 of $558,836, after charges, compared with a net loss of $5,021,774 in the corresponding period of 1933.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $	—G—	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 31	Last July 30
43⅜	30⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	1100	61¼	60	61¼	60
23⅞	12		Gen Asphalt	500	32⅝	31¼	32⅝	32
14⅝	8	.50b	Gen Baking	500	13½	13	13½	13½
10⅛	8¾		Gen Bronze	300	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅝
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	400	6¼	5⅞	6	6
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	10500	18⅜	17¾	18⅛	17⅞
36⅞	28	♦1.80	Gen Foods	1300	13⅜	12⅝	12½	12⅝
1⅜	½		Gen Gas & E A	1700	30	20¾	30	30
64⅜	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	1400	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	900	55	54½	54½	54⅝
21	8¾		Gen Out Ad A	24600	27½	26¾	27¼	26½
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	
25⅜	10½	.60	Gen Print Ink	100	101	101	101	100⅜
8⅝	5		Gen Pub Service	400	17	17	17	
45⅝	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	500	29	28	29	29¾
3⅜	1		Gen Realty	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26⅜	14½		Gen Rlty pf ww	200	12	12	12	
19½	10		Gen Refract ct	200	11	11	11	11¼
61⅝	47	5	Gillette Saf Raz	2100	25	25	25	
8¾	2⅝		Gillette S R pf	400	60	10¾	11	11⅜
28⅜	15⅝	1♦	Gimbel Bros	700	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
104	82		Glidden	900	21½	21¼	21½	22
9⅛	3¾		Glidden ppf	20	103¼	102	103¼	101½
21	16¾	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
18	8		Gold Dust	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝
82⅝	35½		Goodrich	400	8¾	8¾	8⅝	9
41⅜	18⅝		Goodrich pf	100	36	36	36	
11⅜	3⅞		Goodyear	1300	20½	19¼	20	20
4½	1½		Gotham Silk Hos	500	5	4⅞	5	4¾
13⅜	5½		Graham Paige	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
8¾	4		Granby	900	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
40¾	30		Grand Union	300	4⅛	4	4	
32½	12¼		Grant (WT)	400	32½	32	32¼	32
82⅝	15⅛	.50b	Great Nor pf	2100	13¾	12⅝	13⅜	13⅝
35¼	28	2.40	Great Nor Ore	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
59	18		Great West Sug	1600	31⅜	30½	31⅝	30½
			Greene Cananea	10	40	40	40	
30½	27	1½	—H— Hackensack Wtr	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	
8¼	3½	1⅛	Hack W pf A	20	28½	28½	28½	29
52	25¼		Hahn Dept Sto	700	4	3¾	4	4
10¾	7		Hall Printing	300	5½	5	5	4¾
13	7	.25b	Hanna (MA) pf	70	101½	100⅞	101½	
84	7		Harbison Walker	200	13½	13½	13½	14¼
85	5		Hazel Atlas	100	2	2	2	2
5¼			Hercules Motors	100	85	85	85	86
59	3		Hercules Powder	300	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
48½			Hershey Choc	200	70½	69¼	70½	70¼
50			Holland Furnace	100	62	62	62	
310	12♦		Hollander	100	8	8	8	5½
27			Homestake Min	100	415	415	415	415
12½			Houdaille Her B	700	3¾	3½	3¾	3¼
2¼			Houston Oil	100	14	14	14	13⅝
35½	3		Houston Oil new	200	3	3	3	
9¼			Howe Sound	2700	48⅛	45½	46⅜	45⅝
61⅜			Hud & Man pf	300	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
17⅜			Hudson Motor	1700	7	6⅞	7	7
			Hupp Motors	600	2½	2¼	2⅜	2¼
38⅞	13⅝		—I— Ill Central	1500	15⅜	14½	15⅜	15
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	2400	21½	20⅝	21½	21¾
73¾	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	300	55	55	55	54
4¼	2⅛	.10	Inspiration Cop	600	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
11¼	4¼		Insuranshare Md	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
6½	2		Interlake Iron	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
12⅛	4½	.20	Int Agr Corp	800	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
37⅜	18¾		Int Carriers	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Cement	400	20	19½	20	19¾
2¾	2¼		Int Harvester	1200	25⅝	24¾	25½	25⅛
29¼	21	10b	Int Mercc Marine	100	2½	2¼	2½	2⅝
25	10		Int Nickel	4800	23½	23¼	23⅜	23⅝
6½	2		Int Paper 7%	100	10½	10½	10½	
3½	1		Int Pap&Pow A	100	2½	2½	2½	
24⅝	8½		Int Pap&Pow B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	2¼
17¾	7½		Int Pap&P pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
16⅝	3½		Int Tel & Tel	1200	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	9¾
72⅛	21⅝	7	Interstate Dept S	2400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¾
			Int'sta DS pf	300	8⅜	8	8	8½
				100	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	
66⅜	40¾		—J— Johns Manville	1700	42¼	41⅛	42	42⅛
113½	97⅞	6	—K— Gan C P&L B pf	10	113	113	113	113
14½	1¼		Kelly-Springfield	1600	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
20	11⅝	.50	Kelly Sp 6% pf	100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¼
90	65½	.65	Kelvinator Corp	900	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝
23½	16	.15b	Kendall Co pf	20	86	86	86	
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kennecott Cop	5400	17¾	17¼	17¾	17½
33⅝	23¼	1♦	Kresge	1800	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅝
			Kroger Groc & B	1000	28⅛	28½	28½	28½
63½	20		—L— Laclede Gas StL	100	21½	20	20	
14½	7	.40	Lee Rubber	600	8½	8¾	8¾	8½
5	2½		Lehigh Val Coal	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
16¾	5		Lehigh V Coal pf	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞
21⅛	6	1½	Lehigh Val RR	500	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅞
43⅞	25¼	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	700	27⅞	27¼	27¼	27¼
26½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	100	21½	21¼	21¼	21½
19⅞	12¼	.40	Link-Belt	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
33⅜	16⅛	1♦	Liquid Carbonic	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
38⅛	20⅜	1	Loew's Inc	800	20½	19⅞	20½	19⅞
3	1½		Loft Inc	2500	22½	21¾	22½	22⅛
44¾	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
21	13	3	Louisville G&E A	100	40	40	40	39
62½	45	1½b	Louisville & N	400	14½	14½	14½	15
19½	8¼		Ludlum Steel	300	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9
41¾	22	1	—M— Mack Trucks	500	23¾	23¼	23¾	23½
62⅜	36	2	Macy (RH) & Co	400	38⅞	38½	38¾	38¾
7	2⅝		Madison Sq Gar	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	
29⅜	16¾	h	Mallinson pf	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9	5½	.40	Man Elv mg	800	12	11½	12	11½
32	18	2	Marine Mid	800	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
19⅝	9½		Marlin-Rockwell	300	27⅜	27	27⅜	
48¾	24¾	1.50	Marshall Field	500	10	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
44⅛	30	1.60	Mathieson Alkali	800	36⅛	36	36⅛	35¾
32	24		May Dept Stores	300	26½	26	26½	26
25⅜	5¼		McCall Corp	300	15	13½	15	
50½	38½		h McCrory pf	200	9	9	9	7½
94¼	79		McIntyre Porcu	2200	45½	44½	45¼	45
4			McKesport Tin	200	84½	84½	84½	82
39	26	2	McLellan Stores	1100	4¼	4	4	4
30	16½		Melville Shoe	500	34	33½	33⅞	33
14¾	9¼	.25b	Mesta Mach	300	19	19	19	
21½	6½		Mid-Cont Pet	300	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10½
59	36	1♦	Midland Steel	300	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛
5⅞	1¾		Min Honeywell	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	51
13⅜	4		Min Moline	100	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
147⅜	43⅜		Mo Kan & Tex	1700	¼	¼	¼	¼
6	2		Mo K&T pf	2900	5½	5¼	5¼	
22⅜	3¼		Mo Pacific	200	15	14¾	15	14¾
32⅜	12½		Mo Pacific pf	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
55½	39		Mohawk Carpet	300	13½	13¼	13⅜	13
35⅜	21¼		Monsanto Chem	400	13½	13¼	13⅜	13
13⅜	½		Montgom Ward	100	49½	49¼	49	49½
44¾	15⅞		Mother Lode	12900	23	22¼	23	22½
16½	6⅝		Motor Products	600	½	½	½	
25½	13¾		Motor Wheel	100	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
11⅝	3⅞		Munsingwear	600	7	7	7	7⅛
			Murray Body	100	17	17	17	
				1700	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
32¼	12⅝	1	—N— Nash Motors	1500	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾
13¼	5¾		Natl Avia Corp	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12⅜	3¼	h	Nat Bel H pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
49½	31	2	Nat Biscuit	1100	33⅜	33	33¼	33⅜
148½	131	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	147	147	147	
23⅜	12	.50	Nat Cash Reg	1000	13½	13¼	13½	13⅝
18¾	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	2900	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞
15½	7½	.50b	Nat Enam & St	50	10	10	10	10
58¼	37½	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	200	16½	16½	16⅜	16¼
18¾	9	.60	Nat Steel	100	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
13	6		Nat Tea	400	10¾	9¾	10¼	9¾
24⅜	11½		Newport Indus	400	9¾	9⅝	9⅞	10
45¼	18½		NY Air Brake	100	7	7	7	9¾
26⅞	9		NY Central	7800	20	18⅝	20	20½
43¼	17½		NY Chi & StL	400	12	11	12	11
8¼	2⅞		NY C & StL pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
1¼	½		NY Dock	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24½	9	h	NY Investors	1200	½	½	½	½
37⅝	14½		NY NH & H	1100	9½	9	9¼	9½
22⅞	9½	.40	NY NH & H pf	400	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15
109⅞	90	7	NY Shipbldg	1300	11	10½	11	10½
45⅝	23¼	1b	NY Steam 7%	70	108	107	107	
25¼	12	.50j	Norrenda M	600	40½	39¾	39¾	40
8¾	2⅝		North American	4500	13	12⅝	13	13
36¼	14½		No Am Aviation	1000	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½
			Northern Pacific	2900	15⅞	14½	15⅞	15½
15⅞	8½	.15b	—O— Ohio Oil	1900	9½	9⅛	9½	9¼
7	2		Oliver Farm Eq	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
27⅜	9		Oliver F E ppf	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅜	13⅜	.60	Otis Elevator	2100	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
102	99	6	Otis Elev pf	300	101½	101½	101½	101
8	3⅜		Otis Steel	500	4¼	4	4	4
25	9		Otis Steel ppf	100	13	13	13	12
94	61½	3	Owens Ill Glass	200	65½	65½	65½	65¾
23½	15½	1.50	—P— Pacific Gas&El	1500	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	16⅜
37	23½	3	Pacific Lighting	200	27⅛	27	27⅛	27
34	20		Pacific Mills	100	21	21	21	21½
85½	72	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	100	79	79	79	78½
8⅞	5¾		Pac W Oil Corp	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
6⅝	2¾		Packard Motor	3500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
21½	10		Panhandle pf	20	12	10	10	9¾
2⅜	1⅜	h	Paramnt Pub ctfs	6400	2	2	2	2
6⅞	2½		Park Utah	300	3⅛	2⅞	3	3
2	⅝		Parmalee Trans	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
4¼	1½		Pathe Exchange	4100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
24¾	10½		Pathe Exch A	400	13	12	13	12
21½	12⅜		Patino Mines	1300	13	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
2¾	2		Peerless Motor	300	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
7¾	2⅞		Penn Dixie Cem	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅜
67⅞	51½	1.20	Pennsey (PC)	800	55¾	55	55	55¼
39⅛	23	1b	*Pennsylvania RR	4100	24½	23⅝	23⅝	24⅜
8	2⅛		Peoria & astern	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	
38	14		Pere Marquette	300	14½	14	14	
14¼	8¼	.50b	Pere Marq pf	100	20	20	20	
18⅞	13⅞	.50b	Petroleum	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
16	4½		Phelps Dodge	1200	14½	13¾	13¾	14
6¾	3¼		Phila Rap Tr pf	100	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
20¾	14½	1	Phila & Reading	1200	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
6½	1½		Phillips Pet	1800	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	15¼
1½	½		Pierce-Arrow	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
18½	7½		Pierce Oil	100	½	½	½	
11⅜	4½		Pitts Coal	100	9	9	9	7½
50⅞	29		Pitts Screw&Bolt	800	6½	6⅛	6	6
38	19		Pitts United	100	2½	2½	2½	
19	11¼		Pitts United pf	100	20	20	20	
5	1¾		Pitts & Wva	100	12	12	12	11¼
18¾	8	1	Pittston Co	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
41¼	32½	1.50	Plymouth Oil	800	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
45	31	2.80	Postal Tel pf	800	13⅜	12½	13⅜	12½
59⅝	42¼	3	Pressed Steel Car	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
14⅞	7½		Pressed Steel Car pf	100	34⅝	34½	34⅝	34½
19¾	9⅛	1	Public Service	1300	31½	31¼	31⅝	31½
			Pullman	1200	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½
			Pure Oil	1200	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
			Purity Bakeries	200	10½	10¼	10½	10½
9⅛	4½		—R— Radio Corp Amer	11200	5	4¾	5	5
35⅜	15		Radio pf A	800	21⅞	21	21½	21⅞
4¼	1½	h	Radio-Keith-O	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
23	14½	1	Raybestos Man	100	15½	15½	15½	
14	5		Real Silk Hosiery	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
13⅜	6		Remington Rand	100	8	8	8	8
67	30		RemRand 2pf	100	45	45	45	
5½	2		Reo Motors	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
27⅝	10½		Republic I & S	2800	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12½
67½	38⅛		Repub I&S pf	300	39¾	39	39	40
90	44		Revere C&B pf	10	87½	87½	87½	
27¾	15½	1	Reynolds Metal	400	19⅛	18⅞	18	18¼
13⅜	6¾		Reynolds Spring	100	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜

U. S. Dollar Firmer At $5.03 9-16 to Pound

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—The United States dollar gained ⅜ cent to the pound today, closing at $5.03 9-16 to the pound as compared with the overnight rate of $5.03 13-16.

Foreign exchange dealers were more active, and there was a fair demand for the British crown, but control operations prevented wide fluctuations.

The French franc closed unchanged from yesterday at 76.46 to the pound.

The price of bar gold was unchanged at 138 shillings, ½ pence ($34.76) a fine ounce, and an amount valued at £328,000 ($1,651,900) was purchased.

PARIS, July 31 (AP)—The United States dollar gained ½ centime today, closing at 15.1725 francs (6.589 cents to the franc), as compared with yesterday's close of 15.1675 francs (6.592 cents). The opening today was at 15.17 francs (6.591 cents).

BERLIN, July 31 (AP)—The United States dollar sold unchanged today at 2.515 marks (39.76 cents to the mark).

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; rails heavy.
Bonds: Dull; carriers sag.
Curb: Mixed; specialties improve.
Foreign exchanges: Quiet; gold currencies ease.
Cotton: Quiet; local and southern selling; lower wheat market.
Sugar: Quiet; Cuban buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; no aggressive buying.
Corn: Easy; favorable weather.
No livestock markets; strike.

Foreign

London: Despite the meager business, a fairly cheerful tone was evident on the stock exchange today. Giltedged securities and gold mining shares drooped on lack of support, while rubber shares advanced on investment buying. German bonds eased. The market closed dull.

Paris: Prices on the Bourse steadied on news that Chancellor Schuschnigg declared he was continuing the policies of the late Chancellor Dollfuss, but month-end liquidation caused rentes and industrials to drop slightly. The closing was irregular.

Berlin: With only a small business being transacted, prices on the Boerse were practically unchanged today. Quotations improved slightly at the close.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	24	26½	Manhattan	27⅝	30
City	22⅜	23	Public	30	40
Commercial	145	160	Trade Bank	26	32
Fifth Av	1010	1100	Yorkville	25	35
First, N. Y.	1450	1640			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	59⅞	65	Fulton	215	230
Banca C I	145	155	Guaranty	336	346
Bk N Y & T	330	400	Irving	15⅜	17½
Bronx	6	8	Kings Co	1780	1880
Brooklyn	88	98	Law T & G	1½	3
Cen Han	121¾	130	Mtrs	19	21
Chemical	40	50	New York	97¾	110
County	37	42	Title Guar	5	7
Empire	17¾	21	Un. States	1690	1790

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	29¾	32	Merchants	315	350
Nat Shaw	19¾	21½	Second Nat	98	110

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	41½	43	Harris T&S	185	195
First Nat	87	89	Northern Tr	390	415

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	38¼	42	Home	23½	25½
Am Alliance	18¼	21	North Riv	18⅜	20¼
Gt Amer	18⅜	21	Spgfld Fire	95½	100
Hartford	53¾	56	U S Fire	35¾	40

Federal Reserve Statement

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 91 leading cities on July 25 showed increases for the week of $58,000,000 in net demand deposits and $58,000,000 in reserve balances with the Federal Reserve Banks. Loans decreased $23,000,000 and investments $6,000,000.

Bankers' Concession Lightens N. Y. City's Next Year's Budget

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—In view of New York City's improved financial condition, the Wall Street banking syndicate which, during the last months of the John P. O'Brien Tammany Mayoralty, entered into an agreement to finance the city, today agreed to a revision of the bankers' agreement and to a 50 per cent reduction in the $50,000,000 tax reserve which the city is required to set aside each year as a guaranty of the loans.

This reduction, according to the agreement, will apply yearly for three years.

Soon after the announcement by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of the new agreement, Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick left here for Albany to confer with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and to ask him to send a special message to the extraordinary session of the Legislature, now in session, recommending legislation to permit the new agreement.

Negotiation for this revision has been going on between the Fusion administration and the bankers' committee for about three months. The immediate result will be to lighten next year's budget, which is now being drafted, by $25,000,000. It also will make for like reductions yearly for the three years the bankers' agreement has yet to run.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	.99⅞	1.00⅜	.99	.99⅛	—.01½
Sept.	1.02	1.02⅝	1.00¾	1.01	—.01⅜
Dec.	1.04	1.04	1.02½	1.02¾	—.01⅜
Corn					
July	.67⅞	.68	.66	.67¼	—.¼
Sept.	.69½	.70¼	.68¾	.69⅜	—.¼
Dec.	.72½	.73	.71⅝	.72½	—.¼
Oats					
July	.46⅛	.45½	.44½	.44½	—.½
Sept.	.46¼	.46⅜	.45½	.45¾	—.¼
Dec.	.48	.48	.46⅞	.47⅛	—.⅜

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.87⅛	.85⅞	.85

Commerce and Finance

Savings Accounts of 13,686,947 in 18 States Break Record

Business and Industry

Mutual Savings Accounts Reach New High Total

Number of Depositors in 18 States Greatest on Record

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—The number of depositors in mutual savings banks, which are conducted in 18 states, has reached a peak figure for all time. On June 30 these banks had 13,686,947 depositors, the greatest number on record in the more than 100 years that the banks have been operating.

The continued increase of mutual savings accounts means the "average man and woman is financially better off than in some time," Philip A. Benson, president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, said today.

"In our institutions we always measure the trend by number of accounts rather than total of deposits, but we now have a substantial gain in both cases for the half year. Latest estimates point to an increase of about $1,000,000,000 in all bank deposits during the same period. It is gratifying to see that mutual institutions have received 12½ per cent of the gain, mostly in small amounts, which shows the public will to save and, in my opinion, provides one of our soundest reasons for confidence."

The number of depositors gained 273,898 in the first half of this year, extending the trend in the last half of 1933 when the gain was 109,496. New York led by far the other states in increases.

Deposits rose by $125,766,227 for the first six months of the year, to a total of $9,720,377,072. New York led with an increase of $60,169,476; Massachusetts was next with $23,279,391 and Connecticut, $12,541,791.

The combined surplus accounts of mutual banks expanded by $23,371,166 to a total of $1,190,242,985, this total being the largest surplus ever held by the banks.

The size of the average account, however, showed a slight decline, from $715.32 to $710.19. The New York average was $797.45, with Rhode Island $840.77 and Massachusetts $684.46. The average rate of interest declined from 3.31 to 3.24 per cent for the nation, with Connecticut paying a 3.80 per cent rate, Delaware 3.50 per cent and Massachusetts 3.37 per cent.

'Gas' Consumers' Tax Burden Grows Larger Each Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—State sales taxes upon gasoline make consumers pay more than 42 per cent of the cost of highways in the United States, says the American Petroleum Institute, in a recent survey. About 28 per cent additional is paid in registration and license fees by motor vehicle operators, who, through these taxes, are bearing at least 70 per cent, probably more, of the burden of highway costs.

The annual statistical abstract of the United States Department of Commerce reveals that the proportion of state gasoline taxes to total state taxes increased to 18.2 per cent from 13.7 per cent between 1929 and 1931. Gasoline taxes per capita, during the same period, increased to $3.44 from $2.34, a rise of more than 47 per cent.

The data reveal also that registration fees, sometimes regarded as the more costly motor tax because they are paid in lump sums, really are less burdensome than gasoline taxes. During the 1929-1931 period, such license fees decreased to $2.28 from $2.38 per capita. The proportion of registration fees to total taxes declined to 12.1 per cent from 13.9 per cent.

Newfoundland Sees Revenues Increase

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 31 (AP)—Newfoundland's commission government looked back on the records today to find increasing revenues for June and that the financial year closed June 30 with revenues mounting to $8,518,945.

The statement issued by the Exchequer Saturday showed that June, 1934, produced $972,459 compared with $745,489 in June, 1933. Customs receipts amounted to $673,419 compared with $513,863 in June, 1933.

Expenditures for the year ending June 30 were $10,166,812, which included the public debt interest.

Additional receipts were savings effected by the redemption of 4 per cent bonds, a $200,000 United Kingdom grant for assistance and development to the fisheries, and other large grants from the imperial government.

Farmers Pay 83 P. C. Of June 30 Interest

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 31

PAYMENT of 83 per cent of interest due on Land Bank Commissioner's loans on June 30 or before was noted today by Gov. Wm. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration.

Payments ranged from 61.8 per cent in the St. Paul district to 96.7 per cent in the Houston (Texas) district. Districts showing the smallest collections included one or more states in which drought has had a serious effect.

Interest collections in other districts were: Springfield, Mass., 91.4 per cent; Baltimore, 93.5; Columbia, S. C., 89.2; Louisville, 89.8; St. Louis, 89; Omaha, 85.5; Wichita, 85.2; Berkeley, Calif., 86.2; and Spokane, 83.5.

From June 1, 1933, through July 25, 1934, commissioner's loans numbering 250,847 were made for $423,986,948.

June Manufacturing Activity Registers A 2.4 P. C. Decline

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—Manufacturing activity in June decreased 2.4 per cent as measured by total man-hours worked, according to a monthly survey by the National Industrial Conference Board. This survey is based on reports from 25 industries. Employment decreased 2.1 per cent and total pay roll disbursements 2.6 per cent, the first decreases in these two indexes since November, 1933.

In 13 of the 25 industries declines in man-hours ranged from 14 per cent in the northern cotton industry and 13 per cent in the automobile industry to less than one-half of 1 per cent in the iron and steel industry. Such declines were partly offset by increased man-hours in 12 industries ranging from 10.6 per cent in meat packing and 7.4 per cent in the manufacture of heavy equipment to less than one-half of 1 per cent in the chemical industry.

Hourly earnings in June of 58.6 cents were unchanged from May, while weekly earnings of $20.71 were less than one-half of 1 per cent smaller than in May, by reason of an insignificant decline in average hours a week.

A comparison of conditions in June, 1934, with those in June, 1933, in the 25 industries as a whole shows increases of 29.9 per cent in average hourly earnings, 11.3 per cent in actual average weekly earnings, 2.8 per cent in real average weekly earnings, 31.9 per cent in employment, 12.6 per cent in total man-hours, and 46.7 per cent in pay rolls, and a decline of 14.7 per cent in the average work week.

Rhodesia Expects A Record Gold Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, S. Rhodesia, July 31—A record output of gold is expected from the Rhodesian mines this year. Though they are small and do not compare with the fabulously rich ones of the Witwatersrand, the industry is one of the most important in Rhodesia.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Salisbury Chamber of Mines the chairman, Sir Ernest Montagu, said that the total number of gold reef claims current at the end of 1933 was 74,496 compared with 61,977 at the end of 1932, showing sustained activity in gold mining, which had been such a marked feature of the past two years. The gold output was 642,500 fine ounces, an increase of 68,364 fine ounces.

The soaring world price of gold has enabled old mines to reopen and a good strike has been made on the old Beatrice Mine which has produced £250,000 worth of gold in the past.

B. & O. $50,000,000 Issue Is Approved

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday authorized the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to issue $50,000,000 of five-year 4½ per cent secured notes.

The issue has been on the New York market for sometime and it is understood here a majority of it already has been sold.

The Reconstruction Corporation has agreed to take any part of the loan not sold to the public at 99 and accrued interest, the same figure at which two New York banking houses are handling the loan.

The money will be used to pay bank loans maturing Aug. 10 and also a $25,000,000 loan due to the Reconstruction Corporation the same day.

Explosives and Sulphur Production Increase Good Recovery Indicator

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—A good index to general recovery in the last 12 or 15 months, according to an analysis in Industrial and Engineering Chemical Society, is seen in the increase in production of explosives and sulphur, two quite unrelated commodities.

"Explosives, not including ammunition or fireworks, are in demand chiefly for coal mining and construction on highways, railways, dams, etc., while sulphur finds its great use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, which plays such a necessary part in chemical and other industries," the analysis says. "Both registered good gains in the latter part of 1933, and the greater rate of production has continued in the present year.

"Production of explosives is marked by seasonal trends, the highest point of the year usually being reached about October, corresponding to greatest activity in coal mining. Last year the pick-up began in June and July and the record for new orders in the second half of the year went 21 per cent beyond the total for the like period of 1932, although they were still somewhat below that for the second half of 1931 (1933, 145,685,000 pounds; 1932, 120,143,000 pounds; 1931, 153,194,000 pounds).

"For the first five months of the present year, however, new orders for explosives have been higher than for the like period of the last two years, and have approached the 1931 record. For the last five years the January-May totals for new orders have been as follows: 1930, 178,256,000 pounds; 1931, 143,452,000 pounds; 1932, 92,720,000 pounds; 1933, 83,343,000 pounds; 1934, 129,002,000 pounds."

Gingham Business Only Bright Spot In Cloth Market

Trade Relapses Into Seasonal Dullness—Bids Asked on Sheetings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 31—The primary cotton cloth market relapsed last week into mid-summer dullness. The activity of the previous two weeks which had led to hopes of sustained demand for goods to put in process of finishing for the fall season was checked by the unsettled status of many discouraging factors. This was intensified in midweek by the crisis in Europe which caused an unpleasant flurry in financial markets.

In an otherwise extremely dull market the sales of gingham of all varieties stood out as a bright spot. These sales have increased to such an extent that all mills making the various styles have sold their products as far ahead as October. The market for the finer grade of combed yarn construction has improved, and these are sold to capacity fully 10 weeks ahead. Mills having box looms available are naturally attracted to supply this increased demand.

The call of the Government for bids for a very large volume of extra wide sheetings has induced other large industrial users of wide sheetings to increase their reserve supplies lest the Government contracts take the majority of looms adapted for these goods out of commercial production. The result was a slight quickening in the demand for wide sheeting cloth.

The strike called a few weeks ago by the leaders of the Alabama State Federation of the United Textile Workers who predicted a walkout of nearly 25,000 operatives appears to have failed of its objective. It is said that not more than 20 per cent of that number responded. Last week the workers in the Avondale Mills passed resolutions of confidence in the management of the mills.

The workers at the Opelika plant of the Pepperell Mills, as well as those of the West Point Mills, makers of heavy goods, passed similar resolutions. The secretary of the State Federation of Labor group in a public address advised workers to stick to their jobs.

In the fine goods division the market for standard combed yarn goods was equally dull to that of the coarse yarn goods. Fancy goods have come back to their position of leadership in the fine goods mills. Last week's sales of fancies were far in excess of the standard fine yarn constructions. Rayons in novelty designs have also moved better than standard constructions.

Minnesota Iron Ore Concerns Start Tax Battle With State

Dispute Now in Court Involves Constitutionality of Valuing Ore Lands 50 P. C. Higher Than Agricultural Property—Trial May Last Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., July 30—Taxation of Minnesota's immense iron ore resources which has long been a troubled problem came into court here yesterday with five district court judges sitting *en banc* for the first time since the 1918 forest fire claims and the second time only in the history of the country.

Although the suit immediately involves the constitutionality of valuating iron ore properties for taxation purposes and the collection of something less than $2,000,000 in back taxes on mineral lands, it will ultimately involve much more and a possible reduction in revenue that will compel Minnesota officials, both state and local, to make radical reductions in their public expenditures.

Appearing on both sides will be the best authorities on mineral land matters in the nation who will present expert testimony on the value of ore fields, the extent of mineral resources and other pertinent information. Officials of the United States Bureau of Mines are expected to give testimony for one side or the other, as are members of the faculties of the college of mines of the University of Minnesota and the Michigan School of Mines.

Because of the involved nature of the problem in dispute it is expected the trial will continue for several months and probably will not be settled until after appeals are made to higher courts.

Pays 12% of All Revenues

The importance of the case to Minnesota's government is best indicated by the fact that the mining industry, in normal times, produces more than 12 per cent of all the public revenues of the state and its various political subdivisions, and has contributed to the trust funds of the state for the benefit of future generations more than $40,000,000. Its economic importance is shown by the fact that in normal times the mining industry of Minnesota employs more than 16,000 men in the mining and transportation of iron ore.

In the present case the mining industry will contend that it is entitled to the same benefits accruing from reduced valuations as are other taxpayers. It will contend that it has not enjoyed this benefit, and that for the purpose of protecting its day in court it has withheld payment of a certain percentage of taxes now claimed by various political subdivisions.

Elmer F. Blu, general solicitor for the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, representing the Oliver Mining Company in the present instance declared that "it is hard to understand why the state should adopt a policy of discrimination against iron ore property when the state itself is one of the very large fee-owners of mineral property; when it has many of its properties under lease to various mining companies; and when excessive and unjust taxation cripples the ability of these companies to pay into the trust funds of the state the royalties and taxes accruing under these leases."

Commenting on the tax problem of the mining industry, Mr. Blu said:

Tax Rate 50% Above Farm Land

"Under the laws of Minnesota iron ore, whether mined or unmined, is assessed at 50 per cent of its full and true value. No other property in the State—industrial, business or agricultural—is assessed at so high a rate. Platted property is assessed at 40 per cent, and agricultural property at one-third of its full and true value. Iron ore is thus assessed at a rate 25 per cent higher than other industrial or business property in the State, and 50 per cent higher than agricultural or farm property.

"In addition to the ad valorem or general property taxes, the iron ore industry is subjected to an occupation tax, which in normal times amounts to $3,000,000 annually. The mining industry, at the present time and for the last 13 years, has borne a 6 per cent occupation tax, based not upon net income, but on an assumed profit reached by a system of calculation, allowing nothing for depreciation, a small amount for taxes, and not all of the costs of operation.

"Ten years ago a tax of 6 per cent on all iron ore royalties was imposed, and while perhaps it was not the intention of the Legislature that this additional tax burden should fall upon the operating mining companies, nevertheless the courts have construed the existing laws as requiring the payment of this tax by the operators of the mines. This tax in normal years amounts to approximately $900,000.

No Tax Reduction Allowed

"The ordinary personal property tax applies also to iron ore mined during the winter months that may be in stockpile at the various mines on the first of May in each year. This tax on ore in stockpile is much greater than the tax on ore in the ground; thus a penalty is placed upon the mining companies who, during the period when lake navigation is not open, mine ore that they do not need for the purpose of providing winter employment.

"In addition to the general and special taxes imposed upon mineral property in Minnesota, the tax upon iron ore has been further increased by the construction and operation of these laws. The Minnesota Tax Commission in 1932 recognized the decline in the value of all other real property in the State by reason of the existing business depression, and reduced its value approximately $208,000,000. At the same time the commission was making these reductions in the valuation of other real property, it denied the application of the iron mining companies for similar reductions in the valuations of iron ore. As a result of the refusal of the tax commission to give to iron ore the same consideration that it gave to other property, the value of a ton of unmined iron ore now carries the same valuation for taxation purposes that it bore in 1929 when prices of all commodities were at their peak. This equalization of taxable values has resulted in the shifting to iron ore of a further tax burden, and this is the principal issue involved in the present litigation."

Forces Mines to Close

The mining industry will attempt to show that the tax problem has already forced out of business numerous mines not favored with low costs; that it has made impossible the operation at a profit of practically all underground mines, where more men are employed than in the open pits; that it has caused the cancellation within the past two years of 15 mining leases, covering more than 22,000,000 tons of ore; that it has forced the surrender of every important underground mine on the Cuyuna Range, leaving the mining industry in that district in a state of utter collapse and the inhabitants of the various communities subject to public charity; that it has driven from the State one important mining and steel company, whose management has already secured new leases on two mines in Michigan where, according to Mr. Blu, "the average tax per ton on ore mined is less than half of the average tax per ton mined in Minnesota."

U. S. Sugar Distribution Declines in Six Months

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—During the first six months of this year, distribution of sugar in the United States amounted to 2,915,812 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 2,955,002 tons during the like period last year, a decrease of 39,190 tons, or approximately 1.3 per cent, according to a preliminary calculation by Lamborn & Co.

Beet sugar distribution totaled 824,764 long tons, raw value, as compared with 638,077 tons during the similar period last year, an increase of 186,687 tons, or 29.2 per cent. Cane sugar distribution aggregated 2,091,048 tons, a decrease of 225,877 tons, or 9.8 per cent.

News Notes—Central Europe

Mexican Industrial Activity—Many industries in Mexico are taking advantage of the reduced loan rates to expand their activities. According to the commercial attaché at Mexico City, the demand for industrial loans, the rate of which has been reduced from 8 to 7 per cent, has increased to such an extent that banking institutions now have outstanding 200 per cent more in loans than they did three months ago. The increasing amounts of money being employed in industry is finding its way to the consumer, with a resultant increase in the demand for manufactured products. The petroleum industry is taking advantage of the heavy crude prices. The shoe industry has increased its production. The sugar industry is in better condition than it has been since 1930, and the mining companies are decidedly more active.

Automobiles in Mexico—The automotive trade in Mexico continues to show improvement as evidenced in the number of sales during the second quarter of this year. Sales for this period increased approximately 50 per cent over the preceding period. New car registrations in Mexico City, which approximates 45 to 50 per cent of the total Mexican market, totaled 1140 units as compared with 798 units for the first three months of the year. Continued improvement in the mining industry and the ability of dealers to make deliveries were the main factors in the heavy increase in sales. Distributors are generally optimistic and believe business will hold up this year better than in the past.

Mexican Sugar Trade—The sugar industry in Mexico is in the most favorable position in years. This is due to the strict control exercised by the Sugar Producers Association in the production and sale of sugar. Since the association was organized in 1932, it has supervised all sales. In 1933 it exported surplus sugar to the amount of 100,000 tons, after which it managed to stabilize prices on the home market. The association, through its organized bank, has been able to relieve the financial crisis that has existed in the industry by advancing money to growers.

Textiles in Mexico—During the first half of this year the textile trade in Mexico has been notably active. Cotton mills operated on two to 1½ shifts a day, and plants specializing in rayon silk increased operations and were working at the close of the second quarter on an average of between 18 and 24 hours a day. Rayon yarn imports in the first four months of this year amounted to 962,212 kilos, as compared with 720,190 in the like period of 1933. While manufactured stocks of both cotton and rayon continue low, and about 30 to 35 per cent less than last year, there is some indication of accumulation, and it is expected that the industry will soon begin to curtail output.

Panama Rice Production—Panama is now bending every effort to stimulate domestic rice cultivation to the point of supplying domestic consumption. Rice is one of the leading imports and is the stable food of the Republic. It imports annually about 17,000,000 pounds, 98 per cent of which is shipped from China. The United States ships only about 60,000 pounds a year, due to its higher prices. The Republic has been helping the grower, and acreage now planted is expected to yield a crop of not less than 10,000,000 pounds this year. The Government hopes to continue the acreage until the entire demand is supplied.

Guatemala Buys United States Leather—United States leather continues to dominate the Guatemalan market in spite of keen competition from Europe. Imports from America in 1932 amounted to $76,000, but increased to $87,000 in 1933, and in the first half of this year imports were valued at about $45,000. While European producers have been pushing their wares during the last year and a half, their total annual sales in 1933 amounted to less than $36,000. Germany led the European countries with sales amounting to $26,000. France, England, Spain, Poland and Canada make smaller shipments.

Cuban Vegetable Exports—Cuban exports of vegetables to the United States during the first half of this year exceeded the like period last year. In the six months of the current year exports totaled 46,056,518 pounds, as compared with 25,932,051 pounds in the first six months of 1933. Tomatoes are the outstanding item in the vegetable trade and accounted for 35,810,588 pounds this year, compared with 18,301,997 pounds in 1933. Exports of fruit to the United States from Cuba also showed a marked increase. Shipments of avocados totaled 1,188,099 pounds in six months of this year, compared with 104,687 pounds last year. Pineapple and grapefruit also showed substantial increases over the 1933 period.

Cuban Sugar Production—The production of raw sugar in Cuba is not expected to reach the official quota fixed at the beginning of the crop year. According to the National Sugar Export Corporation, the output of raw sugar on July 15 amounted to 2,219,737 long tons, while the official quota was 2,315,439 long tons. Exports of raw sugar in the current year totaled 1,016,569 long tons on July 15, not including 124,931 long tons exported by the National Sugar Export Corporation. The stock of sugar in Cuba on the same date amounted to 2,118,556 long tons.

Sharp Contrasts Shown in World's Economic Affairs

Closing of Stock Exchange 20 Years Ago Today Recalled

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—Twenty years ago today, the governors of the New York Stock Exchange, finding all European markets closed and a terrific wave of selling about to converge upon New York, voted to suspend trading.

Ghosts of that anxious morning in Wall Street were seen only last week in some anxious minds, as headlines told of Italian troops marching toward the Austrian border.

But international banking circles were quick to point out the sharp differences between the array of world powers in 1914, and in 1934. While acknowledging the presence of numerous powder kegs in Europe today, they generally failed to find potentialities for any such repercussion in Wall Street as that of 1914.

In 1914, it was recalled, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente divided the strong, heavily armed powers of Europe into two camps. Europe furthermore was fairly prosperous. International credit was good. And there had not been a big European war in a long time.

Today, bankers who follow European developments closely point out that the strong military powers, equipped to wage war, seem to have been aligned on the same side in their determination to protect Austrian independence. Minor clashes are conceivable, they say, but an alignment of powers for a major struggle is not evident in the present state of affairs.

Furthermore, most of the strong European powers have barely emerged from serious depression, and are intent upon internal problems. International credit has broken down, and foreign borrowing is difficult. Crops are short in Europe, and food and raw materials none too plentiful.

The impetus given to the decline in the New York Stock Exchange last Thursday by the flurry of rumors over the Austrian crisis is described by some bankers as an example of Wall Street's mercurial temperament, and of its inconsistency.

Only a couple of years ago, when war clouds loomed in the Far East, it was not the stock market closing of 1914 that Wall Street chose to remember, but it was the swift rise of steel and other stocks that came later, known as the rise of "war brides," with the heavy sales of munitions and materials to Europe. The Far Eastern situation was seized upon as an excuse to bull stocks of munitions and aircraft manufacturers.

It was European selling that forced the closing of the New York market in 1914, and trading in shares was not resumed on the floor of the exchange until Dec. 12 of that year.

Seventeen years later, or on Sept. 21, 1931, the New York market proved that it could take about all the selling that Europe wanted to give it.

It was on Sunday, Sept. 20, that England went off the gold standard. This was a real financial crisis to most of Europe, with its heavy sterling deposits in London, and the next day, all of the European markets save Paris closed, and the Bourse opened for trading only on a highly restricted basis. Officials of the New York Exchange were under severe pressure to close, but finally took no restrictive measure save to forbid short selling.

There had been some feeling in Wall Street in 1914 that the New York market should assert its independence of Europe by staying open, but when the amount of potential European selling was fully realized, the closing was generally applauded. But at that time, New York was not the market that it has since become. London was recognized as the world's leading financial center, and foreign capital was a much more important factor in New York than it has been since the war.

More recently, foreign participation in American securities has been restricted by the removal of the dollar from the gold standard. Since the dollar was tentatively stabilized at 15 5-21 grains of gold last January, there has been a little return of foreign funds, but with the President still authorized to cut the value of the dollar some 15 per cent from its present level, Europeans have been leery.

Three Texas Counties Are Rescued From Onerous Debt Burden by RFC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEVINE, Texas, July 31—A pean of good cheer is being sounded by farmers in the Bexar-Medina-Atascosa Counties Water Control and Improvement District No. 1, now that negotiations have been completed with the aid of the RFC reducing the district's bonded indebtedness from $2,500,000 to $675,000.

Furthermore, property owners will benefit from a reduction in interest and sinking fund tax levies from $4 an acre to 87 cents, according to Mr. Matt Dubose of Devine, general manager of the refinancing project for the property owners' committee.

When times were good, the district issued and sold $2,500,000 of 6 per cent bonds for the purpose of closing up a federal receivership which had been pending for many years and for constructing additional canals so that all of the 40,000 acres in the district could be irrigated.

Then "hard times" hit the country. Property owners fell behind in payments of taxes, until finally unpaid interest on the bond issue amounted to approximately $600,000, with unpaid taxes due the district in approximately the same amount.

Various attempts were made by directors of the district to solve the problem, but no feasible method was arrived at until the RFC came to the rescue. A committee representing about 96 per cent of the district's bondholders and representatives of the RFC reached an agreement whereby the former would accept 27 cents on the dollar for the $2,500,000 of bonds, or $675,000, the RFC loaning the district an amount sufficient to pay off the bonds on this basis.

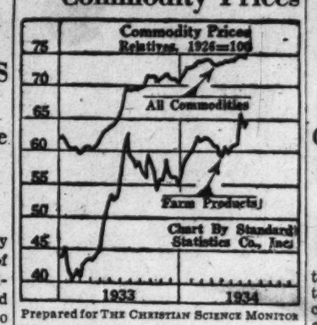
In addition, directors of the district succeeded in obtaining the cancellation of paid purchase money notes, aggregating about $225,000, which were secured by vendors' liens on the farms of farmers actually working their own land.

Maryland Fund Makes Initial Public Offering

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—The Maryland Fund, Inc., is making an initial public offering of its capital stock at $15.33 a share. Underwriters for the shares are Administrative and Research Corporation, originator; Ross Beason & Co., Inc., eastern wholesale distributors; Smith, Burris & Co., central wholesale distributors; and Ross Beason & Co. of California, Ltd., western wholesale distributors.

Agricultural And Commodity Prices



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE spread between agricultural prices and all commodities has narrowed somewhat in recent months, but it is still far greater than the favorable ratio recorded 13 months ago.

Reclamation Plans In Western States Getting Under Way

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 31—Reclamation programs in the Far West have been definitely launched with the awarding of a contract for the construction of the $60,000,000 Grand Coulee low dam and power plant in Washington. The ultimate investment will be about $800,000,000, according to a survey by the Bank of America.

Major western plans, other than the Washington Grand Coulee, are the California state-wide water conservation project and the Wyoming Casper-Alcova flood control plan. These three would reclaim approximately 9,000,000 acres of land and would alter greatly the agricultural map of the nation.

"One of these projects, which would overshadow even the famous Boulder Dam undertaking, is the contemplated $600,000,000 California statewide water conservation plan," the bank says. "The first unit of this plan, the $160,000,000 Kennett Dam and related projects, has already been qualified by the State Legislature for federal aid and is understood to be fifth on the national PWA lists and first to be considered on the group of proposed western projects of that organization. The United States War Department has signified its intention of allotting $12,000,000 toward construction of this unit. Engineers of the PWA have recently been authorized to investigate the feasibility of the California project.

"In Wyoming, the Casper-Alcova project is awaiting bid calls and a road is now being constructed to the site. This project calls for an expenditure of approximately $21,000,000 and will reclaim about 40,000 acres of land."

Lead Status Least Favorable of The Nonferrous Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—Probably the most interesting development among the nonferrous metals for the week was the issuance of lead statistics for June, revealing that surplus stocks increased 4900 tons to 238,200 tons, the largest on record. Production declined over 1000 tons, but shipments fell off more heavily, thus leaving an unfavorable balance.

The statistical situation in lead is the most unfavorable among the metals. The reason for the constant gains are the high prices which are being paid for gold and silver. This encourages the production of lead, which is often found closely associated with these precious metals.

In view of the large stocks of the metal it is remarkable that producers were able to raise prices $2 a ton recently to 3.85 cents a pound, New York, and 3.70 cents, East St. Louis. There was a fair demand for lead until the statistics were published, these having a dampening effect. The copper situation is but little changed. The domestic price of blue-eagle copper is 9 cents a pound, while European price levels are around 7⅞ cents.

World consumption of tin increased 27 per cent for the year ended May, 1934. The total use of the metal was 129,600 long tons, of which 58,117 tons were consumed in the United States as compared with 38,470 tons the previous year. Tin prices have gone above 52 cents a pound during the week for the first time in several weeks.

Scattered Rains Ease the Drought Plight in Kansas

Give Considerable Relief —Livestock Heavily Sold —Federal Aid Rushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 31—Scattered rains eased the drought situation in Kansas last week, bringing considerable relief. Cloud banks completely obscured the sun over the entire State for the first time in months, keeping temperatures down and providing some moisture for parched fields and pastures. The showers followed a record heat period in Topeka of 16 consecutive days in which the mercury equaled or passed the century mark.

Pastures are furnishing practically no feed in the western two-thirds of the State and in most of the north central and northeastern counties, the agricultural authorities report. In many parts of the State immature corn is being cut, for immediate feeding, as it has become evident that it cannot produce grain and would probably be worthless for future use as forage.

Home farmers have cut trees so that their cattle can eat the leaves as they have absolutely no other food.

There has been much selling of livestock. In addition to the large offerings of commercial cattle, many animals in southwestern Kansas have been sold to the Government. Some cattle have been moved from the distressed areas of western Kansas to the blue stem pastures and some fat steers from other blue stem pastures have been moved to market because of water shortage.

Federal, state and local officials and committees are coöperating in the effort to help save livestock. Although Kansas is usually regarded primarily as a wheat state, Senator Arthur Capper brought out the fact last week that during the past 20 years the value of Kansas livestock products has exceeded the value of Kansas wheat. It has more Herefords and registered shorthorn cattle, than any state in the Union, he said.

Gov. Alfred M. Landon has urged the farmers to hold on to their livestock if possible and to take advantage of every offer the Government is making for the relief of the farmer.

Rural water users in nearly all parts of the State have resorted to hauling water. Thousands of gallons a day are transported from wells and streams, often miles away. Water supplies are made available through the use of pumps loaned for the purpose by oil companies in response to a request from Governor Landon. Many new wells have been sunk through the aid of geologists and FERA workers. Deep wells at mine shafts and industrial plants near Pittsburgh, some of them unused for years, are providing water for drought-stricken rural districts.

Railroads Ordering More Freight Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Freight cars on order by class 1 railroads in the United States on July 1 totalled 17,813, compared with 1205 on the same day last year and 1951 on the same day two years ago, according to the car service division of the American Railway Association.

The railroads on July 1 this year also had 40 new steam locomotives on order and 107 electric locomotives. New steam locomotives on order on July 1, 1933, totaled one, and on the same date in 1932, there were six on order.

In the first six months of 1934, the railroads installed 5360 new freight cars. In the like period last year, 1251 new cars were placed in service and for the like period two years ago, the total number installed was 1927.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Quincy Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 24

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Chick Webb and	Baseball, Braves-	Dance program
5:15	Monitor Views News	his orchestra	New York game	The Playboys
5:30	The Singing Lady	The Tattered Man	Melody Mart	"Jack Armstrong"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Nursery Rhymes	Mountaineers	Dornan Brothers
6:00	NBC vocalist; orch.	Evening Tattler;	News Service	CBS soloist; orch.
6:15	Bill Williams, sports	sketches; music	Sport reports; talk	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; features	Features; news	Merry-Go-Round	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Salute program	Popular program	CBS dance music
7:00	Press-Radio News	NBC piano duo	Negro quartet	Reports; news
7:15	Don Humbert; strings	Gene and Glenn	Wayside Cottage	Organ recital
7:30	Government talks	After Dinner Rev.	Balalaika orch.	Golf lesson
7:45	Frank Buck	Freddy Miller	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble
8:00	Crime Clues; serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15	mystery story	chestra; soloist	Lace," musicale	Unemployed Mu-
8:30	Edwin Franko Gold-	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra;	sicians; forty-
8:45	man and his Band	his orchestra	vocal soloists	piece band
9:00	Musical Memories with	Duluth Symphony	George Givot; solo-	Local dance music
9:15	Edgar Guest	Orch. Concert	ist; orchestra	Organ; soloist
9:30	Naumberg Memorial	Dramatic Sketch	Himber Orchestra;	Local dance music
9:45	Concert, Jaffrey Har-	from network	Joey Nash, tenor	Reports; news
10:00	ris, conductor	"Mme. Butterfly,"	Hugh Connor and	CBS piano team
10:15	Bill Williams, sports	Gladys Swarthout,	his orchestra	Troopers Orch.
10:30	"Tim Ryan's Rendez-	Mario Chamlee &	Local dance music	Melodic Strings
10:45	vous"; sketch; orch.	others; orchestra	Sport reports	from Toronto
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; talks	Yankee News Serv-	"The Party Issues"
11:15	Voice of Romance	NBC dance music	ice; Isham Jones	Sign off
11:30	News; Rudy Vallee &	Carl Hoff and his	and his orchestra	
11:45	his orchestra	orchestra	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Two games, Braves-New York, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; soloists; concert orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Jerzy Bojanowski, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Espanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor, from Chicago.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Pat Barnes, announcer.
10:00 WNAC, Programs to and from Byrd expedition at Little America.
10:30 WEEI, "The Other Americas," Edward Tomlinson, lecturer and author.
11:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum; political discussions from Washington.

Theaters

"Lady Detained"

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—It was a friendly audience that greeted "Lady Detained" a new play by Samuel Shipman and John B. Hymer, opening at the Wharf Theater, last night. Bruce MacFarlane, late star of "Sailor Beware," heads the cast in this rather undistinguished little melodrama about a soft-hearted gangster who falls in love with the young woman his gang has kidnaped.

Aside from the fact that it is built on a somewhat time-worn theme, "Lady Detained" lacks pace and sparkle. The authors tend to work entirely around their situation, seldom inserting the dramatic punch. "Lady Detained" might be made into passible movie fare, were it not for the current shut-down on such subjects. The play is divided into nine scenes in two acts.

Mr. MacFarlane as Duke Bradford, whom repeal has driven into the flower business, plays with a good deal of natural charm. Others in the cast are Margot Stevenson, recenly with Katharine Cornell on the road, as Joan Palmer the wealthy girl; Calvin Thomas, who is a convincing gang leader; Don Rowan, Edwin E. Vickery and Ethel Barrymore Colt, who sings a few songs.

"Lady Detained" is being tried out at Provincetown prior to Boston and Chicago showings. J. D. B.

Boston Art Notes

Samuel Hanks Bryant

Number Ten Gallery at 10 Newbury Street is exhibiting the aquarelles of marine subjects by Mr Samuel Hanks Bryant.

The sea continues to be the subject of the season, outnumbering by the far landscape, still-life and portraiture. Mr. Bryant combines an interest in small boats, with a poetic response to the beauty of surf and the coast. He paints sailboats as though he understood the technical problems of navigating them. They seem authentic. He paints water which is wet; it has ebb and flow.

Mr. Bryant handles water color with an understanding of the particular qualities of the medium. From its character it imparts transparency, atmospheric subtleties, a free-flowing surface. He makes no effort to develop details, but captures the entire scene in a small number of washes and strokes. He does not depend upon stark light and shadow contrasts, but keeps all tones in an agreeable high key.

In the other gallery are some color reproductions of modern paintings made in accordance with new processes. It is extraordinary, the degree to which the differentiated brush strokes of Cézanne are indicated. Color reproduction improves rapidly in these days of invention.

Fine Arts Theater

Miss Alice F. Leach is exhibitor at the Fine Arts Theater on Norway Street. A number of small compositions portray rustic subjects. Miss Leach works well within conventional and modest limits. Her canvases are ably painted in accordance with a plan.

At the same theater there is a display of posters which proclaim in word and picture the attractions of remote destinations for travel. D. A.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8:30.
French Military March from Algerian Suite ..... Saint-Saens
First Moument of Symphony No. 3, "Eroica" ..... Beethoven
Allegro con brio
Viennese Song, "The Old Refrain" ..... Kreisler
Fourteenth Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
Fantasia from the Opera "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Moto Perpetuum ..... J. Strauss
"Waves of the Danube" Waltzes ..... Ivanovici
Wedding March from "Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"The Song and Dance Man," by George M. Cohan. With Donald Brian and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Outfielding," baseball film; "Medbury in Ethiopia"; Buddy Rogers in musical picture; Pop-Eye cartoon; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.
BEACON—"No Greater Glory," Futility of war expressed in struggles and sacrifices of rival boy gangs. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35. Also Janet Gaynor in "Change of Heart."
EXETER—"Tarzan and His Mate," 3:10, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Where Sinners Meet." from A. A. Milne's "Dover Road."
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Personality Kid," with Pat O'Brien. Fenway at 1:20, 4:56, 7:32, 10:09. Paramount at 9:10, 11:38 a. m., 2:06, 4:44, 7:12, 9:50. Also George Bancroft in "Elmer and Elsie."

BOSTON—Jack Holt in "Black Moon," a Cosmopolitan Magazine story of the tropics. 11:13 a. m., 1:14, 4:19, 6:52, 9:25. Also Stuart Erwin in a comedy, "Bachelor Bait."
KEITH'S—Warner Baxter in "Grand Canary," as a doctor fighting an epidemic in the Canary Islands, and winning back his lost reputation. Also Shirley Temple in a short picture, "Pardon My Pups." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.
ORPHEUM—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," with Ronald Colman in the title role. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.
STATE "Jane Eyre," Screen version of Charlotte Bronte's novel. Also Mickey Mouse. 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15.
METROPOLITAN—"The Notorious Double Lang," with Gertrude Michael and Paul Cavanagh in a Saturday Evening Post story. Vaudeville. Sevitzky's Orchestra. 11:31 a. m., 1:59, 4:48, 7:42, 10:31.
TREMONT — "Carolina," with Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Sky Devils."

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Marker," by Damon Runyon. 2:10, 4:45, 7:15, 9:50. Also Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians, with Burns and Allen in "Many Happy Returns."

Other Events

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"David Garrick." Three-act comedy by T. W. Robertson. Music between acts by ERA Civic Orchestra. Admission free. Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, S.

TOMORROW

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — Free guidance in the galleries. Subject, "Egyptian Art." Group led by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.
CHILDREN'S MUSEUM —Second part of serial movie "A Trip Around the World," which takes observers around the regular tourist route and makes many side trips to out of the way places. 2:30.
GLASS EXHIBIT—Summer exhibit of the National Early American Glass Club in Memorial Hall, Plymouth. Open at 2 and each day until Saturday.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, without much temperature change; gentle to moderate south to west winds.
Maine: Showers this afternoon, generally fair tonight and Wednesday, except showers in extreme east portion tonight; not much change in temperature.
New Hampshire: Showers this afternoon, generally fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler in north portion tonight.
Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight.
Massachusetts: Scattered thunder showers this afternoon; generally fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly cooler tonight in west portion.
Rhode Island and Connecticut: Scattered thunder showers this afternoon, generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.
Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south, shifting to west winds, and mostly overcast weather, probably showers near Eastport; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	75	New Orleans	76	86
Bermuda	81	86	New York	74	82
Chicago	64	68	Norfolk	76	86
Denver	72	92	Philadelphia	76	84
Helena	60	90	St. Louis	72	88
Jacksonville	78	90	St. Paul	66	86
Kansas City	76	90	San Francisco	54	68
Los Angeles	68	86	Washington	76	88
Miami	82	88			

A—9 a. m., July 31.
B—Maximum, July 30

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:04 p. m.; Wednesday 4:30 a. m.
Height of Tide, 10.4 feet, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

United States

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD

Wallace's
Participate in
PITTSFIELD DOLLAR DAY
Thursday
August 2, 1934
With Exceptional Saving Values Throughout the Entire Store
Remember Next Thursday
Do Try and Come!
THE WALLACE CO.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $30 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN 1839 Open, 9-7.

CHESTNUT HILL
Flowers and Shrubs
Brookline—Exclusive apartment 6 rooms and maid's, near Cricket Club, station, $85. Call ALLAN McKISSOCK, 138 Middlesex Road. Longwood 4868.

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner St., Allston, Mass. tel. STAdium 3782—5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $40, $60 and $80; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 230 E. 71st—Sublet Aug.-Sept., attractive, modern 3 rooms furnished; southern exposure, roof garden. Rhinelander 4-8003.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DUPLICATING SERVICE

MIMEOGRAPHING AND MULTIGRAPHING Prompt, dependable. Accurate Reporting Co. 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-8626

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HARN, 280 Broadway N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers; registration hours 12 to 4 except Saturday. MISS ROLFE, Associate, 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

ESTATES APPRAISED

CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought, Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households. Oriental rugs, etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. KENmore 1422.

FURRIERS

CANTOR—FURRIERS
AUGUST FUR SALE—20% REDUCTION. REPAIRING, RESTYLING AT LOW SUMMER PRICES. 165 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, 3D FL.

HELP WANTED—MEN

LABORATORY man, experienced in formulating, mixing and blending asphalts, waxes and allied materials for insulation, waterproofing and paints. Box G-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

INSTRUCTRESS for part time in knitting shop in Mount Vernon, N. Y., one with thorough knowledge of knitting and crocheting; please state experience. Write Box H-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED, home for lively four-month-old pet kitten. Address Box 188, Wayland, Mass., or Tel. Wayland 194-5.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. tel. Ken. 1422.

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO. 100 Boylston St., Boston—Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry. Appraiser of Jewel Estate. 30 years' experience.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, Bantam Lake, Lakeside, Conn.—Restful, homelike; guests welcome for meals, weekends or vacations; 200-acre estate overlooking lake; 12 bedrooms, 5 baths; recreation room; tennis; nearby golf; alt. 1000 ft.; 22 guests; weekly rates $20-$35; folder.

NEW ROAD FINISHED TO WEST TOWNSEND TAVERN (1774) WEST TOWNSEND, MASS.
Harmoniously redecorated, atmosphere of beauty and comfort; reasonable rates day or week; transient; luncheon, tea or dinner. We do not serve liquor.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
Sleeping and dining porches
Bathing — Tennis
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—"Hy-Hyl," 9-room colonial house, all modern improvements, 2-car garage, 1 acre land, gardens; elevation 1500 ft. MRS. P. A. SHURTLEFF, Blandford, Mass.

North Shore Waterfront
Exclusive piece of land for sale to an exclusive purchaser; situated between two estates, in high-class environment, with 150-ft. waterfront on Long Island Sound; private beach; this property is fully cultivated with expensive trees and shrubbery, on bluff about 100 feet high; contains about 7 acres facing southwest, with 6 miles of water, insuring cool, prevailing summer winds; it would be difficult to duplicate the above qualifications on Long Island. Address Owner, Post Office Box 267, Setauket, Long Island, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable, 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569.

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Cool, airy rooms; permanent or transient; rates reasonable. MISS COTTLE, Comm. 4263.

BOSTON, 68 St. Stephen Street—Nicely furnished rooms; homelike atmosphere; transients; 3 minutes from church. Com. 8117.

BROOKLINE, 81 Green St.—Large, cool, newly decorated rooms, 4 baths, continuous hot water; convenient to The Mother Church; porch; parking. Long. 0856.

N. Y. C., 255 West 90th (10-N)—UNUSUAL, light, spacious, cool single-double; private or semi-private baths; all transportation; restful, harmonious home; $6 up. Schuyler 4-9305.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Breezy large front room, comfortable medium; attractive rates; temporary, permanent; references. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave. (99th), Apt. 11-C—Unusual opportunity, delightful, spacious outside studio, near bath, $7. Riverside 9-9793.

NEW YORK CITY (2025 Broadway). Apartment 4-B—Airy, cool rooms; running water, elevator; transients; $5-$7. Trafalgar 7-1927.

N. Y. C., 539 W. 112th. 3-D, Ca. 8-2696—Real home, large cool room, one or two; church, river, transportation, piano.

NEW YORK CITY—Two spacious rooms, single or suite. Riverside Drive. Academy 2-2432.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Lady, employed, desires refined home for self where 6-year-old son may have care after school hours; Protestant family preferred; please present full details, G-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COOK-HOUSEMAN, butler; experienced, English descent, fine appearance, age 32; references; compensation relative requirements. Write Box S-28, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

OPEN for engagement after July 31st, a man with broad experience in contracting and engineering both in field and in office; experienced in designing, estimating, handling labor of all kinds, purchasing of materials and awarding of contracts for sewers, waterworks, streets, bridges, dams, mill buildings, public buildings and residences; 15 years as manager of general contracting firm employing from 100 to 250 men; familiar with the installation of boilers, turbines, paper and other manufacturing machinery; healthy, strong and active; can go anywhere. D-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—The Crown; commanding view; near waterfront; finest surf bathing; spacious, restful family hotel, own farm products, own sailboat, lawn sports; rates $17.50 up. MRS. F. B. MADISON. Tel. 142.

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND Casco Bay, Me.
Open to Oct. 1. Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double. Six miles from Portland. The Misses Ferry

POINT BREEZE, Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports; modern sanitation: $16 to $18; booklet C. E. STEVENS

TORONTO, Ont.—GA-KA-DINA, 17 Clandeboye Avenue, Centre Island. Exclusive pension; large grounds, screened verandas; Adelaide 8328.

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AN ADULT AND FAMILY CAMP
on Cape Cod
From August 24th on, the facilities of this excellently equipped educational camp are offered to adults and their families. Small plain cabins, tennis courts, riding, water sports, sailing. 125 acres of pine woods and dunes with private beach, wholesome food. $15 per week.
Sea Pines, Brewster, Mass.

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TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 89 Broadway, Boston. Hanover 3131.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

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Comfortable House, south aspect; good cooking, running hot and cold water; 1st-class staff; fr. 2 gns.; partial. Padd. 1706.

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THE HILL TOP HOTEL
Beautifully situated 2 minutes from the market cross; terms from 4 gns. p. w. or daily from 13/6; best centre for motor tours. Phone 112. App. AA.

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2. Bayswater 2782
Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 2½ gns. a week.

BABBACOMBE, TORQUAY. Cary Park Hotel—Ideal position; large garden facing park and tennis, minute sea; very comfortable. Good table, moderate terms.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole day, near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated, lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private, self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate; suites by arrangement. Tel. 930. Grams Sun-cliff Bournemouth

BOURNEMOUTH
Derby Rd. WIMBLEDON HALL
6 mins.: Christian Science church; ideal situation. Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 3½ gns S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, DERBY ROAD
CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Well known for its homely atmosphere; excellent food and cooking, hot and cold water in bedrooms; every comfort; 3 minutes from Christian Science church and sea; terms 2 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandyield Hall, Manor Road—Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms; garage, central heating, reduced winter terms from 3½ gns.; tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH, "KELHAM"—Private hotel conveniently and pleasantly situated, near sea from 45/- week. JONES, Walpole Rd., Boscombe

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BOURNEMOUTH, "Beltana," 9 Southern Rd.—Cheerful guest house, bracing spot, close sea; light, airy rooms; liberal table; resident proprietors; from 2 gns. weekly. Write tariff.

BOURNEMOUTH — MANOR ROAD, EAST CLIFF—GLENCAIRN MANOR—One min. sea, tram and Christian Science church; every modern convenience; garage, from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON
GERVIS RD. EAST
This newly appointed establishment has already a name for all that stands for comfort. Charming situation on East Cliff facing south, 3 mins. sea and 5 mins. Christian Science church. Under personal supervision of proprietress Mrs. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. Burnbrae Guest House—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach hut. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset, Station Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

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Weekly terms in July from 4 gns.
August from 5 gns.

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DORSET, SUN RAY HOTEL, OSMINGTON, WEYMOUTH—Small hotel, newly opened in picturesque spot, 1 mile from sea; delightful walks; perfect cuisine, running water; ideal for rest and study; inclusive terms 4 gns. per week, other terms by arrangement. Tel. Preston Dorset 48.

DOUGLASS—Empress Hotel; central promenade; seafront; 200 guests; dancing, billiards; hot and cold all bedrooms, lift, garage, night porter; from 12/6. T. C. M. BOYD.

EASTBOURNE, 33, Jevington Gardens—guest house, close sea, theatres, etc.; tennis free. MRS. M. E. FROST. Tel. 1046.

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Hot and cold water. From 3½ guineas. Tel. 3290

HARROGATE—The Salisbury Hotel has been modernised; it is now one of the best; excellent position; 3½ gns. weekly; tariff.

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NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCS.
Charmingly situated overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Central Heating. Hot and Cold water in every bedroom. Excellent cuisine. Tennis, Boating, Fishing. An ideal centre for touring the lakes. Tel. 222. A. A. R. A. C.
"The Hotel with the real home atmosphere."

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5239

LONDON
The HOTEL of TOMORROW
Everything for Comfort. Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2
An Inexpensive First Class Hotel.
Quiet Assured Day and Night
En Pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 10/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Garage. Night Porter. Phone Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London." Quite near Christian Science church.

London
A NEW AND DIFFERENT HOTEL
10 minutes Oxford Circus—yet perfectly quiet; 46 delightfully furnished bedrooms with every modern convenience; divans; P. O. phones, gas fires (central heating in winter), etc.; spacious lounges, pleasant gardens; lift all floors; only English meat and poultry; resident proprietors. 3 gns. weekly.
HOTEL FAIRFAX
55-6 Holland Park, W. 11. Park 9846.

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre. Hot and Cold and Gas Fires in every room. Readers of this paper welcomed. Bed and Breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON, Abbotsford Hotel, Russell Square, W. C. 1. Phone Museum 9403 and 4—Comfort, convenience, quiet; bed, breakfast, bath attendance from 8/6.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

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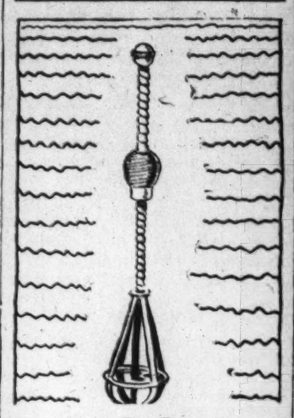
Daily Features

With the Inventors



New Egg-Beater

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a new rotary egg beater (U. S. Patent No. 1966352), designed by W. J. Mahony, of Hartford, Conn., which promises to do its part with a minimum of assistance from the housewife. Instead of turning a wheel, she need only move the little wooden bulb up and down the handle. This does not twist the blades first one way and then the other, as one might expect; but, by some mysterious method of small-scale engineering, it holds the beater to an even clockwise course in the pursuit of its duty.

In Lighter Vein

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A la Cat

Among the instructions which Mrs. De Vere had given to her new maid was to bring in a glass of milk every evening at seven o'clock.

The first evening the girl brought in the glass clasped tightly in her hot hands.

The mistress was flabbergasted. "Jane," she exploded, "don't you ever do that again! Always bring it in on a tray."

The following evening Jane appeared at the door with a worried look on her face and a tray full of milk in her hands. "Excuse me, m'm," she said dolefully, "but do I bring a spoon with this or do you lap it up?"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Twin

The news reel in a down-town movie had just shown the King and Queen of Italy receiving the plaudits of the people of Rome. Then the announcer said:

"And here is Il Duce."

"Say," exclaimed a woman, "he looks just like Mussolini."—*Labor.*

A Word a Day

"What are we going to have for breakfast, dear?"

"Pawncakes."

"Why the English pronunciation? You mean 'pancakes,' don't you?"

"No. I had to pawn a bracelet to buy the flour!"

No Fuss

Artist: "Shall I paint you in a frock coat?"

Mr. Nurich: "Oh, don't make any fuss—just wear your smock."—*Ludlow (Eng.) Advertiser.*

Stationary

"Isn't it remarkable how Alice keeps her age?"

"Yes, she hasn't changed it for 10 years."—*Boston Transcript.*

Little Miss Fix-it

Visitor: "What nice furniture you have!"

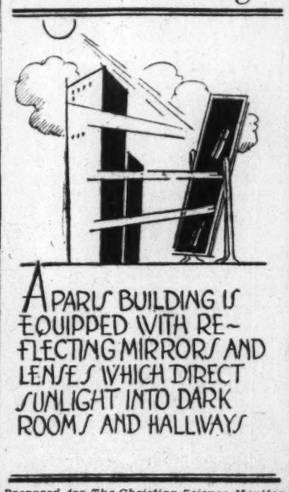
Little Girl: "Yes. I think the man we bought it from is sorry he sold it—he's always calling."

Oh-Oh!

"Daddy, what are diplomatic relations?"

"There are few, if any, such people, my boy."

Worth Knowing



A PARIS BUILDING IS EQUIPPED WITH RE-FLECTING MIRRORS AND LENSES WHICH DIRECT SUNLIGHT INTO DARK ROOMS AND HALLWAYS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Two of a Kind

Miss E. McHardy, of Rochdale, Eng., Wins a Membership in the Monitor Camera Club and One of the New Deal Dollars, for This Appealing Picture of Cat Home Life. Pictures Submitted for the Camera Club Should Have All Necessary Details, and Sender's Address, on the Back of Each. Negatives Should Not Be Submitted—Only Glossy Prints. The Inclusion of Return Postage Will Insure the Return of Unused Pictures.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Herod the Great

HEROD THE GREAT should be carefully distinguished from his son Herod the tetrarch, the "Herod" of Mark 6:14ff.; and from his grandson Herod Agrippa I, described simply as "Herod" in Acts 12.

Herod the Great ruled over all Palestine, under the suzerainty of Rome, from about 37 to 4 B.C.; and since it is now generally agreed that the Wayshower's birth occurred in what we now know as 4 B.C., it was this king who figured in several of the various incidents connected with that momentous event.

Herod was visited by the "Magi," or "wise men," of the east (Matt. 2:7) and seemed at first deeply interested in their mission, announcing that it was his desire to "come and worship" also (verse 8); but when they wisely refrained from returning to him, his anger broke forth and he ordered that all the young children in Bethlehem should be slain (verse 16). Meanwhile, however, Mary and Joseph and "the young child" had escaped to Egypt (verse 14).

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The ranking newspaper reporter in New England is said to be Katherine Lawrence. For more than 50 years she has reported for the Clinton (Mass.) Courant.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is the world's greatest current news figure, according to a recent vote by 100 journalism students of New York University. Hitler ranked next, Lindbergh third, and Mussolini fourth.

"The four greatest public forces either making for social advance or retarding it are the church, the state, the school, and the fourth estate—journalism," says Prof. George M. Miller, department of English and Journalism, Idaho University, in The Churchman, April 1, 1934.

Who were the great newspaper men of New York in post-Civil War days? Here are a few: Chester ("Boss") Lord, Henry J. Raymond, William Cullen Bryant, Charles A. Dana, Horace Greeley, Theodore Tilton, Manton Marble and Noah Brooks. Have we their equal today? Who are they?

Brevities

Savannah News: Pity the poor congressmen, who had to adjourn out of the atmosphere of billions and go back home to folk who will speak respectfully of dollars, dimes, and nickels!

Pathfinder: Uncle Sam has found that girls should not act as mail carriers. That's right; the fair sex were meant to receive letters, not to deliver them.

Daily Oklahoman: Another advantage of being rich is that you aren't ashamed to count your change.

Punch: An Austrian has invented a piano which only the pianist can hear. There should be no difficulty in allocating the Nobel Peace Prize this year.

Quotation for Today

TRUE dignity is never gained by place,
And never lost when honors are withdrawn.
—MASSINGER

Jiro, the Honest Woodcutter

Adapted From the Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG, long ago there dwelt in Japan, at the foot of a mountain, a poor woodcutter. Every day at dawn he went up the mountain and cut wood until sundown—every day through the winter's stinging cold and summer's burning sun; for Jiro had not only his mother to toil for but also his little brother and sister, and he did it gladly.

One day, instead of climbing the mountain, he went to the river bank and chopped down trees. They were enormous and Jiro grew very tired.

"I'll chop off that big branch leaning over the river," he said, "and then rest a while."

He cut through the branch and it fell so that half of it lay in the water. Jiro raised his ax to chop off the part in the river so that he might more easily pull it ashore. But his tired hands could not hold the ax. It dropped into the river and quickly sank out of sight.

Poor Jiro jumped into the river and many times did he dive, hoping to find his ax. Finally he was obliged to give up the search, he was so very tired. He swam ashore, sat down and wept, for, alas, he had no money to buy another, and therefore no longer could chop wood to sell. He knew no other way to earn a living for his dear mother, brother, and sister.

While he sat weeping he heard a sweet voice say:

"What is the trouble, my boy?"

Brushing the tears from his eyes Jiro looked up and saw a lovely maiden floating on the water, and he was so amazed that for a while he was dumb. But she kept on urging him to tell her his grief. Finally, he managed to explain why he wept so bitterly.

"Oh!" exclaimed the maiden. "Is *that* all? Well, stop grieving. Wait and I will get it for you." Then she disappeared in the water.

Hardly had Jiro time to wonder what had become of her when she arose above the river's surface carrying a silver ax that was the most beautiful thing the poor woodcutter had ever seen.

"Is this yours?" she asked.

"Oh, no!" exclaimed Jiro. "A poor fellow like me couldn't own such an ax!"

The maiden threw the silver ax on the shore, saying:

"I'll try again," and dived deep in the river.

Jiro, breathless, waited for her to come to the surface. This time she stayed down longer in the water, and when she arose she was holding an ax made of pure gold. Oh, how it glittered in the sunlight!

"This must be yours," she said. Jiro, gazing at the sparkling ax, cried:

"No! No! Mine was only a common ax with a wooden handle."

The maiden threw the gold ax on the shore beside the silver one and said:

"Well, I'll try once more."

This time she arose carrying Jiro's ax.

"Yes! Yes! That's mine!" shouted Jiro. "Most honorably I thank you!"

The maiden swam near enough to the shore to hand the ax to Jiro. Smiling, she said:

"You have been proof against temptation. An honest person like you deserves good fortune. Therefore I give you the silver and gold axes to do with as you please."

Instantly she vanished; but whether up in the air or down in the water Jiro could not tell. He rubbed his eyes. Had he been dreaming? No. There were the gold and silver axes as well as his own.

Jiro carried the three axes home, and told the family all that had happened. The next day he went to the city and sold the two wonderful axes for more money than he had supposed even the Mikado (Japanese Emperor) possessed.

Daily Anecdote

Eloquence Is From the Heart

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CROMWELL once engaged in a warm argument with a woman on the subject of oratory. She insisted that eloquence was a matter of study and practice, and that only those who practiced it assiduously could hope to succeed. Cromwell maintained that there was an eloquence that came from the heart; that when a person was deeply interested in a subject, there would be an effortless flow of fluency and expression that would make a studied speech seem weak and vapid.

Some days later the husband of the woman was arrested as a traitor and sent to the Tower. Rushing to the Lord Protector, the woman burst through the guards and with pathetic eloquence urged her husband's innocence and pleaded for his life.

Cromwell sat in silence, his brow knitted, until the woman was obliged to pause. Then, a smile slowly spread over his face. "I think," he said, "all who have witnessed this scene will vote on my side of the question, in the dispute between us the other day, that the eloquence of the heart is far above that mechanically acquired by study."

Whereupon he handed her an order for her husband's release.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXIV

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames)
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOUGH not among the first sixty of English and American surnames, *Baldwin* is widely distributed, being found in most of the modern directories. It is also one of the oldest of names, for it comes from Anglo-Saxon days, when it was known as *Bealdwine*, meaning "bold-friend." After the Norman Conquest it enjoyed especial favor and was patronized by royalty, for an aunt of William the Conqueror married Baldwin, the Earl of Flanders, and William himself married Matilda, daughter of the fifth Earl. At that period Flanders was known as Baldwin's land. A member of the present British Government, who has also been Prime Minister, bears this name.

From *Ball*, a contraction of the name, are derived several surnames, including *Ball, Ballard, Baldin, Baldie, Balding,* and *Bald.* But *bald* is a shortened form of the Middle English term *balled,* and the original meaning of this word was "shining or white," as in the inn-sign name, "The Bald-Faced Stag," i. e., a stag with a white streak on its face. Gradually the word developed the meaning of "hairlessness," as the obvious feature of a hairless head was its shining quality. In Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, Prologue 1.198, we find: "His head was *balled,* and schon as any glas." Also it was, according to Wyclif's version of the Scriptures, the cry of the impertinent young Israelites of "Stay up *ballard*" (II Kings 2:23) that called down the wrath of the outraged prophet Elisha.

Answers to Correspondents

E. E. Lord, Passaic, N. J.—The surname *Lord,* like *Pope* and *Cardinal,* is derived from the games and wild frolics associated with church festivals in medieval times. For these, *Lords* of Misrule were chosen, who directed the games; and while the orgies lasted, they exercised despotic powers. There were also the *Pope* of Fools and the *Cardinal* of Unreason. It is easy to understand how those who filled these offices, or played similar parts in the miracle plays, acquired their surnames, and especially so when the use of these supplementary names was becoming popular.

The word *lord,* from which the name is derived in the form of *hlaford,* was used by our Teutonic ancestors; and it occurs frequently in the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, e. g., Matthew 18:26: *"Hlâford,* hafa gethyld on mé, and ic hyt the eall ágylde." The general meaning of the term was then "loaf-provider."

F. A. Roycroft, Great Notch, N. J.—Your name is local, and like *Rycroft* and other variants is derived from some croft where rye was grown. Take no notice of the differences in spelling. The medieval clerk spelled names just as fancy dictated. There are many variant spellings of Sir Walter Raleigh's names, and even Shakespeare himself used three different spellings of his own name.

What They Say

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guidance

"The solutions of our problems are to be found, I think, in a return to simple faith, simple honesty and simple credit. Surely man, aided and guided by divine Providence, can devise solutions to meet all our problems."—*Lord Macmillan.*

Individuality

"One very important need right now is more individual self-reliance."—*Jesse H. Jones.*

Living

"To live abundantly means simply to increase the range and intensity of our relations."—*William Lyon Phelps.*

Investing

"The time to invest is when the public is bearish and thinks that good business will never return."—*Roger W. Babson.*

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

The Office Address

SINCE many persons have been forced to discontinue offices of their own, a comfortable little business is being worked up by a stenographer in the Northwest region. She charges a small fee ($1 a month) for use of her office as a receiving place for mail, or for forwarding of letters, and a slightly higher fee for use of telephone. She has many persons who like the address of the office building, rather than a home address or post-office box number, and she carefully files all mail until called for. Mrs. Amy V. L.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Poetry's Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

OUT of the experience of his threescore and ten years, John Milton Smithers, writer and idealist of the Middle West, is convinced that most people are poets, wordless perhaps, but poets in the sense of love and appreciation for the lovely. He has observed those who sang fervently of nature's largesse, of the great, the small, the arresting, without knowledge of form and pattern. He has seen lofty thoughts stayed and silenced by improper and faulty expression.

Because of this he decided upon a course which requires the unselfish giving of time to the betterment of verse writing. He proposed to teach versification in its correct form and terminology, without charge, to any who desired to learn. Many who responded to his offer find that they themselves possess the ability to sing joyously and freely of God's great universe.

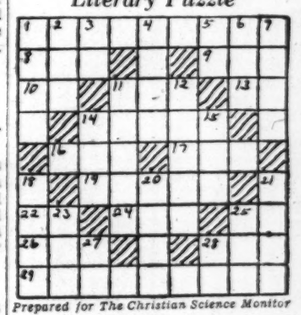
He secured from the superintendent of schools of his city the privilege of holding a night class once each week in a high school building, and a large local daily publicized his project. He soon surrounded himself with a group of sincere workers who strove mightily for knowledge and ability. From those of tender years to at least one who, like her instructor, was threescore and ten, they toiled diligently and to a purpose.

Today the much-beloved teacher is seeing fruits of his labor, for verses of his students are appearing in high-class daily papers.

His plan has rayed out in various cultural directions leading to the study of artists and their work and the general enrichment of the thinking of his students. Some individuals are receiving their instructions by mail, and the activity is spreading far afield through word of mouth of its grateful participants.

This gentle apostle of poesy now awakes to the prospect of a book of 52 lessons, his own outlined work, being offered and sold by one who has attended his classes, with an unexpected but welcome royalty for the teacher. Thus the love of poetry justifies itself in a fitting reward to its faithful devotee.

Literary Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Golden flowers of which Wordsworth wrote.
8—Insect.
9—"A man may tak a neebor's part, Yet hae —— cash to spare him" (Burns).
10—Sun god.
11—Pronoun.
13—Thomas Campbell wrote "—— Mariners of England."
14—Italian poet.
16—"Whence is thy learning? Hath thy toil O'er books consumed the midnight ——?" (Gay).
17—"All nature is but ——, unknown to thee" (Pope).
19—Chinese dish or vessel mentioned in "The Duel" by Eugene Field.
22—Division of the Bible (abbr.).
24—Petition.
25—Toward.
26—"This above all: to thine —— self be true."
28—To gain.
29—What "Mont Blanc is the monarch of."

Down
1—This comes between twilight and dawn.
2—Collection of sayings.
3—Measure of length (abbr.).
4—Supreme Norse god.
5—Within.
6—"The —— of the Last Minstrel?"
7—Do this, "and ye shall find."
11—Corridors.
12—"A thousand years scarce serve to form a ——;
An hour may lay it in the dust" ("Childe Harold's Pilgrimage").
14—To take out as by a ladle.
15—Before.
18—Apartment.
20—James Whitcomb Riley wrote "Out to Old —— Mary's."
21—Castor and Pollux were so related to Leda.
23—Number of "souls with but a single thought."
25—Cup Maud Muller filled for Judge was made of this metal.
27—Greek letter.
28—With (Robert Burns wrote it thus). (The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wanted—Two Invitations*

By CARMACK

This afternoon Tiddlywinks and I saw a little girl walking along the street and she was dressed up to beat the band—
A few moments later a little boy came along and he was all dressed up, too—"Maybe there's a party somewhere," I said to Tw., "Let's follow him and see."—
Which we did—
Sure enough—it was a party, a whole lawn full of children, and they seemed to be having a barrel of fun—
So Tw. and I hustled around to see if any of our friends were there and to find out what we had to do to get invited to such a nice party—
TO BE CONT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Million British Homes

"LIFE for the majority of the population," wrote Siegfried Sassoon in one of his books, "is an unlovely struggle against unfair odds."

Next to insecurity in respect of work and wages, there is no condition of life which produces so unlovely a struggle against odds for the poorest people of Britain as bad houses and overcrowding. Under the urge of very strong public feeling, the problem in all of its aspects has at length been studied with thoroughness, and a report by a highly influential committee, of which Lord Amulree is chairman, has recently been issued, recommending a scheme for organized national action comparable with that which President Roosevelt proposes for the United States.

The question may be said to fall into three parts. There is, first, the problem of the slums—of dwellings not fit to be lived in, but still inhabited because their tenants have nowhere else to go. Here the present Government has acted with exemplary energy in initiating a five-year plan of slum clearance and resettlement which seems likely to strike at the heart of the evil. The second problem is that of overcrowding in built-up areas, and with this condition also it is prepared to deal in the coming autumn.

But there is a third problem still awaiting solution—that of provision of new houses for the expanding needs of the lower-paid workers in sufficient numbers and at a rent within their means. A million new houses at the very least will be needed during the next ten years. Can they be provided, as the Government has hoped, by private enterprise alone? The answer given both by Lord Amulree's committee and by another committee appointed by the Labor Party, is—No.

How, then, can it be done? Public opinion is deeply disturbed about the conditions under which the poor are living, and will not tolerate neglect. The problem is that of constructing at least 1,000,000 new houses. Not for sale, but to let at inclusive rents of 10 shillings a week and under. It cannot be solved by private enterprise building for profit. It could, perhaps, be solved by local authorities erecting houses with the help of a Government subsidy. But at an immense cost.

The committee, therefore, has examined the proposal for the establishment of a statutory National Housing Commission, and declares it to be the right machinery for dealing with this gigantic task. The body it proposes would not itself build and own houses, but would provide cheap capital for financing schemes; it would be the medium for the supply of cheap and standardized material, and suitable labor; it would advise, plan and coördinate, as the supreme housing authority for the whole country.

Not only would the commission be in a position to supply capital cheaply, but also, owing to its vast field of operation, cheap materials—there would be no profiteering; there would be mass production. Research would be stimulated; national needs would be surveyed; building throughout the country would be coördinated and directed without waste.

This, then, is the comprehensive scheme, authoritatively commended, which is capturing the practical imagination of social reformers. The British Government has not accepted it, and has recently looked to private enterprise to solve this part of the problem. But it has shown in the last two years that it is singularly responsive to public opinion in the matter of housing, and for that reason the warm welcome that informed opinion has given to the national housing plan makes it likely that the Ministry, even if it does not adopt this plan, will pursue some similar scheme having the same object and not less far-reaching.

Marie Dressler

MARIE DRESSLER won her place in the affections of a somewhat discouraged world, by her sympathetic understanding of its problems and her genius for seeing difficulties with a good-humored eye and a confidence that they could be overcome. The attraction of her individuality did not depend upon youth or mere physical beauty—it was something more genuine and lasting than either. In fact, the successes of her younger days in the theater did not approach her fame during the years after she "staged a comeback" which in itself brought inspiration to many thousands of persons faced by discouragement.

During a long career, she had many ups and downs. Several times she retired from the stage—only to return. She made several movies. She sold real estate in Florida. Then, during one of the "down" periods, a friend got her a part in the screen version of "Anna Christie"—and she was "up" again. A series of films followed, which were successful from every point of view. Producers and theater magnates discovered she had great box-office appeal. Critics found nothing but wholesome and encouraging comedy in her work. The public accepted her as a new and sympathetic friend.

In recognition of her contribution to filmdom, and to the happiness of the world, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in 1931 awarded prizes to her and to Lionel Barrymore for the highest achievements on the motion picture screen during the year. That the good humor and generosity which characterized her film rôles were genuine parts of her character is proved by hundreds of examples of her kindnesses to friends.

A Wolf by Any Other Name

AROUSED by scenes of violence and by the activities of radical groups, California has been experimenting again with vigilantes. This news comes as something of a surprise. For Californians proved so well their calmness and courage during the tense days of the general strike that there would appear to be no need for resort now to extralegal methods.

California has had plenty of experience along these lines. Back in the days of '49 it became necessary for law-abiding citizens to take steps to protect their rights and property against the ruffian element that invaded the gold fields. But that endeavor to establish law and order by vigilante rule was backed by the people as a whole. It was an expedient, seemingly necessary, but, as California found to her sorrow in the end, dangerous in that regulation of the regulators soon becomes a serious problem.

The present vigilante activity, without the same necessity or backing, has taken the form of raids upon halls occupied by radical or communistic groups. Labeling the groups with whom they disagree as "Communists," the raiding parties have broken up meetings and in general resorted to mob violence in order to stop activities of which they disapproved.

One fact faces the citizens of California squarely: the wolf of lawlessness is at their door. Labeling the wolf "Communist" and then allowing unauthorized gangs to carry out a program of violence can do little good and very much harm. In some other strike areas there are no vigilantes, but plenty of loose charges of communism. There are Communists in some labor troubles, but this labeling of all radical labor elements with a name that already carries a flavor displeasing to the public is a dangerous practice. For, while attention is riveted upon the publicized threat, other, and sometimes more insidious and dangerous, threats may be allowed to go forward unchecked.

American communities have police protection backed by a state militia which can be called in an emergency. The days of the vigilante have gone, never to return. Such activities belong to a period of lawlessness. To bring them back now under the guise of suppressing lawless groups is in itself the worst kind of lawlessness.

Happy Landings

ACTIONS of men in times of emergency, rather than in normalcy, are true indications of character. Thousands of persons all over North America climbed to stratosphere heights Saturday with three army airmen, by means of a tiny eight-watt radio transmitter. They experienced thrills of expectation as they waited for the giant gas bag to receive its hydrogen lifting power; felt the mighty surge upward that came with the command, "Let go!"; thought of Labrador and the south pole when the temperature dropped to 58 below zero; wondered how three men could possibly look after so many instruments and cameras all at once; and finally overheard Major Kepner telling the crew at 55,000 feet, "The bag is torn, we'll have to go down."

Pioneering in any element, whether it be land, sea or air, brings the explorer into contact with unpredictable adventures. Had Columbus failed to find America, or had Lindbergh been forced to turn back from his Atlantic flight, the experience gained in the first trials would have stood them in good stead for later trips. Had they stubbornly thrown caution to the winds in the face of impossible odds, reckless in the hope for glory, they might have suffered defeat.

The stratosphere balloon was wrecked; nearly all the instruments and scientific data were lost. Little hope is held for the safety of the film records, though developing them may reveal some items of value. It may take a full year before the newly projected flight takes place, during which time the experience gained will be of inestimable value in making the necessary preparations.

Meanwhile those who follow the adventures of explorers rejoice with General Westover, Assistant Chief of the Army Air Corps, who told the fliers, "I can't tell you how proud the Chief of the Air Corps and the entire Air Corps is at your remarkable demonstration of courage and personal bravery in the face of such an emergency as you encountered. Your achievement exemplified in every way the judgment we reposed in your skill and experience in handling such a situation."

Women, Bearing Torches

AN ENCOURAGING aspect of modern civilization, in the closely knit world of today, is the trend toward group sharing, which is only the simple recognition of that saying that no man lives unto himself alone. One of the many movements in the United States based on that tenet is the Delphian Society. Since its inception a quarter of a century ago, little has appeared in the press concerning it. Much could be written. Organized in the interests of higher education, personal improvement and social progress, it never seeks limelight, possesses no publicity section, never advertises. Its results, however, apparent wherever a chapter exists, are evidence of its steady growth and its practical idealism.

One of the purposes of college life is to train individuals to think. The Delphian movement was organized to bring, through fellowship of mutual interests, college advantages to women at home and in business. The society has two aims: cultivation of the habit of bringing new vision to bear upon familiar things, and bringing the unfamiliar into one's range of vision. More than 2000 chapters, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the United States, give ample proof that it is a sound theory. First, comes the personal improvement of each member. Second, its groups are trained through self-expression to an appreciation of the best in art, drama, architecture, music, poetry and literature. The discipline of the study is not arduous, mutual exchange within the group is stimulating, and the background thus provided is unfailingly fruitful. There are never any written efforts, papers are taboo because Delphians stress the practical side of culture, but intelligent conversation is essential. It is not just another women's club.

"They, having torches, pass them to one another," is more than a maxim to this group of women: more than mere acknowledgment to the early Greeks for their vast contribution to civilization.

Challenger on Deck

WESTWARD into the surging Atlantic—traditional track of treasure seekers of old—the fifteenth challenger for the America's Cup has pointed her bow in quest of that cherished prize.

Something more than the formal pleasantries of the usual ship departure punctuated that farewell when Endeavour stood out to sea from Gosport the other day. The fondest hopes, the keenest aspirations of every English sportsman speed the voyage of their far-roving challenger.

What will the answer be? Will eighty years of sailing history repeat itself, or will fortune at last reward Britain's efforts to retrieve the cup which slipped from its grasp, back in the reign of Queen Victoria? The fifth and last of Lipton's colorful quests is now only a hazy legend. A new man and new methods enter the scene.

There's a convincing air about this Royal Yacht Squadron challenger, T. O. M. Sopwith, aeronautical engineer. He designs his rigging gadgets and sails his own boat, too. One somehow feels that a challenger stands a better show on the soaking deck of a slanting racer than when aboard a rocking chair on the sheltered promenade of a poky steam consort.

With Endeavour nearing American shores for the earliest tuning-up on the scene of the contest any invader has ever enjoyed, while candidates for the honor of defending the cup are preparing for a decisive series of elimination races, soon the broad, blue battleground off Newport will be flecked with acres of careening canvas.

Enthusiastic public sentiment has undertimed its start. The September 15 starting line is still a long way off. So ease the mainsheet, shipmates, and stand by for the gun!

Farmer's Cash

Book of the Day

"WHAT is a farmer?" Evelyn Harris asks in THE BARTER LADY (Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50), and answers her question in the next paragraph: "A farmer is a man who has from $10,000 to $50,000 invested in his business of farming and has no outside source of income. . . . A farmer is a man who lives all the year round in his own home and belongs to the church, the farm organizations, and the lodge." Mrs. Harris means that the "gentleman farmer," the absentee landlord, the amateur farmer who can afford to farm at a loss because he has other sources of income is not a real farmer; certainly not the kind of farmer whose situation causes her such great concern.

The absentee-amateur-gentleman farmer is, indeed, one of several villains in her drama of the farmer and the vanished dollar. The other villains she has encountered in her farming experience are, in her estimation, high taxes, crop reduction, foreign competition, and the commission man. Of these the commission man bears the brunt of her disapproval.

Mrs. Harris has written several articles for the Monitor editorial page, so that some readers will know that she has three farms on Chesapeake Bay. For ten years she has managed these three farms for her fatherless children, has put some of the children through college, and has grappled with a mortgage. When she needed something that she had no money to pay for, she looked about and found something she could trade. She has traded sausages for magazines, firewood for dresses, vegetables for tuition. Thus she became "the barter lady." There were things that she could not get in that way. She found that she had to sell a bushel of tomatoes in order to buy seven three-cent stamps. And when it came to paying for labor, fertilizer and spray, she had to borrow or get credit. Like other farm women, she has practiced the policy of "doing without"—a policy that reacts on manufacturing and merchandising.

In spite of her publishers' admonition to write a cheerful book, Mrs. Harris has pictured the farmer's case as far from one to be merry about. She does not minimize drought, freshet, hail, scale, blight and bugs; though she accepts these and rises to the emergencies they cause. But when she comes to the injustices of man, as they affect farmers, she becomes a crusader. She pledges herself to fight for the rights and privileges enjoyed by the men and women who owned these acres many years ago, and also for the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by men and women in other lines of work with the same capital invested.

A large part of what Mrs. Harris says is patently true; but some of it will be debated, the more surely because she writes in a controversial tone.

Despite the picture she draws, she likes farming. Her children have parties, swim, dance, picnic, fly a plane and own a motorboat more or less homemade. She herself manages to trade something or other whenever she needs a "permanent." Life is not all disappointing crops, commission men and grievances, though these are the things that prompt her pen to the greatest fluency.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

The Norths in Buenos Aires

IT WAS an exciting-looking letter that was delivered to Sue from Argentina. It bore several colorful stamps and very evidently had come by air mail from the far-off southern country. Moreover, instead of being addressed in the deliberate hand characteristic of her brother, Christopher North, Sue recognized Mary North's penmanship. When the Norths left for their trip through Latin America under the auspices of the Carler Foundation Mary had not looked forward with much enthusiasm to what she fancied would greet her there. Chris had reported some change of opinion, but now what would Mary have to say for herself? . . . Dearest Sue:

While Chris is running from universities to libraries and from conferences to lectures, I am going to write you a letter. I'm so thrilled I don't know where to begin. I certainly wish you were with us here. Do you remember that when we started I rather pouted and said I wished we were going to Vienna and not to visit "a lot of wild Indians"? Well, I take it all back. I wouldn't have missed this trip for anything in the world, and now I am in Vienna—and in Berlin, London, Paris and New York all rolled into one!

Until I reached Buenos Aires I did not know how ignorant of Latin America I really was. Imagine, Sue, this city has 2,000,000 inhabitants, the finest department stores you ever saw, subways—mind you, real subways—fast interurban trains, commuters, the most beautiful parks, newspapers which Chris says are among the finest in the world, and boulevards and avenues that are delightful dreams. I love the cafés and I enjoy seeing the beautifully gowned women who come to them in the afternoons and who promenade in Calle Florida, a narrow street lined with exquisite shops. The police close the street to all traffic every afternoon so that gentlemen and ladies may not be disturbed in their promenades.

* * *

Chris has been so busy that I have had to entertain myself part of the time. So I turned to the papers to find whether there was a theater I would care to go to. Imagine my surprise when I discovered that I could almost literally take my choice of the best the world has to offer. In addition to a large number of Argentine plays and concerts, I could have seen a great Italian tragedian playing Othello, a French drama by the Comédie Française, light operas by Italian, Mexican and German companies, or an Ibsen play put on by a famous Spanish dramatic company.

As I thought I might not understand enough of any of the languages in these dramatic offerings, I looked on the musical page and was embarrassed again by riches. At Teatro Colon, which is the second largest opera house in the world, the season is in full swing and the roster of artists seems to include the cream of all opera companies. Lily Pons, Gigli, Lauri Volpi, Tito Schipa, and Rosa Ponselle are a few of the names I recognize. They are offering Italian, French and German operas as well as a new Argentine composition and an old favorite here, "Lo Schiavo" by Carlos Gomez, a Brazilian composer. Then the Beethoven Association, the Wagnerian Circle and other musical organizations are having private *veladas* of their own to which I might have gone for a nominal sum. A great violinist and a well-known harpist are also playing!

With so much to choose from, I nearly stayed at the hotel to read a two-weeks-old copy of an American newspaper which the management put under our door. But I finally went to the opera. It was a glorious experience and I shall never again refer glibly to the Metropolitan in New York as the finest opera company in the world. I'm not so sure now.

Chris has just come in, radiant with news of his experiences. He says that if the world knew better some of the Argentine scholars he has met and if some of their important works were translated into English, we all would soon develop a great and sincere admiration for the nation. This city is full of persons who have come here from all parts of the globe and, although their names are not Spanish, Chris tells me they are Argentines to the core.

* * *

Argentine is, of course, a great wheat and cattle country, and although I have enjoyed their remarkable French cuisine in the hotel I don't believe I have ever eaten such delicious steaks as they serve here. Chris tells me that Argentina is the only nation in Latin America whose major products compete directly with those in the American West and in Canada. Ever since the prices of wheat and meats have gone down they have had a hard time. Well, I would like to see them when things are going well! This seems to be one of the wealthiest cities I have ever been in.

The private homes are palaces and the public buildings are magnificent. Everywhere one sees limousines with chauffeurs and footmen. The expensive shops are filled with shoppers and I am told that many of the owners of the fine houses here have similar homes in Paris or on the Riviera, and, of course, they have large homes on their *estancias* back in the country where they raise their cattle or wheat.

Here I have told you all about Buenos Aires and have not said a word about how we got here! We flew over the Andes from Santiago to Mendoza. We were at one time 16,000 feet high. Each of us was given a little oxygen tank in case we felt a lack of air at such an altitude. From Mendoza we continued by train—and what a train! The staterooms were long and wide, and the observation and dining cars were like our own sitting room at home—not cramped and narrow but roomy and comfortable. Then for almost 800 miles we traveled in a straight line, over grassy, level plains without a hill or hummock. We could see farms and at times "schools" of ostriches. I hope that's the word.

Tomorrow we go on a night boat down the La Plata River to Montevideo and our next letter will be from the little Republic of Uruguay. . . .

MARY.

* * *

Sue saw in Mary's change of attitude during her few weeks of travel further evidence that travel is both a pleasant and an effective way to get new viewpoints. Sue only hoped that her own opportunity would come sometime to visit the interesting sections of the world south of the equator.

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW.

North . . South . . East . . West

Retreat, Perhaps, but Not Surrender

By FRANK L. PERRIN

JUST now there is much concern being felt and commendable sympathy expressed for those in the sections of the Middle West whose crops have been damaged or destroyed by drought. So hopeless does the condition seem that solicitous economists and experts are advising the wholesale depopulation of affected areas and a surrender to the public of lands which for years have yielded profitable crops. Surely never before in any section of the United States has such a backward migration been proposed.

Ever since the middle 70's, when it was discovered that the great prairie lands in the Red River Valley in Minnesota and Dakota could be subdued and made into fertile wheat fields, the movement of population has been westward. Since then an empire has been populated and transformed from a wilderness into a land of homes, schools and churches. And so persistent has been the demand of natives and immigrants for still more farms, that the Government, acting upon advice of its agrarian experts, has invested millions of dollars in reclaiming desert lands by building reservoirs and digging canals and watercourses.

I am not inclined to defend, whole-heartedly, the so-called reclamation policies which were approved by Congress and espoused by some of the western senators and representatives. The late Senator Newlands of Nevada was the persistent champion of this policy. I knew him well in those days, now nearly a quarter of a century ago, and took friendly issue with him, especially at election time. He was returned to the Senate more than once because of his outspoken championship of a policy which turned public moneys into his State for the development of farming lands which no settler could possibly buy and operate at a profit.

But the economic and social problems of the desert farmer and those of the prairie farmer in the Middle Northwest differ in all ways, at least basically. Perhaps they differed somewhat more, economically, before the period of inflation in land prices than now, but fundamentally they are not the same. The explanation is that in the development of the so-called prairie farms the pioneers and breakers were, for the most part, the resourceful sons and grandsons, and daughters and granddaughters of the men and women who went west from New England, New York State, Pennsylvania and Ohio a generation earlier into Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and eastern Kansas, to make permanent homes in a new land of promise where stone walls for fences and the stumps of maple and oak trees did not trouble.

Now those earlier invaders of the West carried to their new homes the spirit of thrift and determination that had imbued their courageous ancestors, the founders of the colonies. They were not migratory in the sense that they were transient fortune-hunters. The West became their habitat. The monuments which remain testify to their steadfastness, their determination and their foresightedness.

The movement farther to the west in the 70's transferred, with the more modern pioneer families, the stability inherited by the pathfinders. It is upon the foundations which the collateral descendants of the Colonists laid that the newer social order, which survives today, was builded. And it can be said truthfully that the resourcefulness and courage required to establish and perpetuate the ideals of a new democratic empire have not been appreciably attenuated by the infusion of blending elements contributed by immigrant populations from northern Europe. These have combined helpfully in the work of development and stable growth.

So it is that there has been established in this prairie region a society as courageous and as resourceful as that from which its founders and builders came. The people of those newer states are not nomads or habitual tenants for a year or a season. Their covered wagons, if they ever saw or owned any, have long since been displaced by automobiles and tractors.

Their immediate plight, serious as it is, does not discourage them. They are accustomed by long experience to accept crop failure when it comes. They have endured, or are prepared to endure, adversity, because they possess courage, determination and faith. They do not accept their present privations as a manifestation of directed ill-will or the displeasure of a benign creator. To them the thought of a general exodus is as impractical as would be a proposal to New Englanders that they seek their fortunes, either for better or for worse, in some other section of the country. There is just that something about the place we call our home that causes us to cling to it and protect it in times like these. To those who have endured against seeming odds, and have won, there comes a clearer sense and understanding of "establishment."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Return to Normalcy in Buenos Aires

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The approaching end of the state of siege in Argentina is warmly hailed by the citizens as an indication of the republic's return to normal conditions after an abnormally unstable period extending over several unprosperous and unhappy years. For, politically, Argentina has been experiencing troublous times, as is inevitable when the leading party gets out of hand.

Irigoyen's firm conduct during the World War won him great popularity, in consequence of which he was once again elevated to the Presidency in 1928. But he speedily became intolerable and detested when he made himself completely inaccessible, abandoned the Executive Mansion for an unpretentious flat in a dubious part of the capital, neglected necessary duties, and showed dictatorial tendencies. The all-powerful Radical Party was split, and at length, in September, 1930, a revolution drove him and his followers out of power.

José E. Uriburu, Provisional President, a member of an old family and an old party, failed to restore stability because his party persecuted the majority Radical Party and attempted to unite its own followers in a strong organization. Late in 1931, the long-deferred presidential elections were held and Gen. Augustín P. Justo elected.

The Provisional Government delayed handing the power over to the President-elect until February, 1932. But since that time Radical uprisings have caused the Government to subject Argentina to martial law and exercise rigid control over elections. But President Justo and his capable Cabinet are showing rare skill in directing public affairs and fostering the return of prosperity and political stability. Congress has been able to convene after a four-year lapse, no person has been misused by the police, confidence abroad in the ability of Argentines to govern themselves has been restored, and the restoration of calm in the interior has enabled Argentina to take great steps in foreign affairs that are redounding tremendously to her prestige.

New York City. SHERIDAN H. GARTH.